SATURDAY NIGHT

JANUARY 10, 1950

THE LAWYERS ARE STOPPING THE CLOCK

by Gordon McCaffrey

10¢

CLENCHED-FIST MUSIC: *For a distinctive Capital. See Page 10.*

Conference or Personal Duel? · Michael Barkway
Young Man in a Belfry · Phil Shackleton
Good Looks and Orthodontists · Allan Anderson

Canada's school children and their teachers know what it takes to make traffic safe!

The same kind of caution among all of us would prevent many street and highway accidents!

"TAKING it easy" is one important first step toward real traffic accident prevention in any community.

Police departments urge pedestrians to "take it easy" when they step off the curb—advise drivers to "take it easy" when they step on the gas.

Too few of us, perhaps, pay enough heed to the suggestion—but Canada's youngsters of grade-school age very definitely do. Their record is a splendid one.

A record to be proud of

Real progress has been made in reducing the traffic accident rate for children in Canadian communities where the schools give attention to the problem.

Educational and civic authorities who have introduced traffic safety instruction programs deserve everyone's gratitude.

Teachers themselves, often at a sacrifice of leisure time, organize and supervise schoolboy and schoolgirl traffic safety patrols.

Children take to the idea of accident prevention with a zest, when they're given a continuing responsibility for putting it into practice.

The good work is even extending into the upper schools now. More and more courses of driving instruction are being instituted.

New pace-setters needed

Thoughtful Canadians realize, of course, that the grown-ups of every community should set the example for the youngsters, in striving to cut the traffic accident rate.

The time has come for every individual to play a personal part in reducing street and highway mishaps.

Everyone can do something

One urgent need is for more intelligent, more considerate, more co-operative driving and walking. The result inevitably will be fewer accidents and a smoother flow of vehicles through congested areas.

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letters

Colonial Air Lines

I CANNOT understand your editorial "A Remarkable Hearing" (SN Dec. 27).

Colonial Air Lines was summoned to appear before the Canadian Air Transport Board to show cause why its license to operate between Montreal and New York should not be cancelled, because of its refusal to accept the agreement of June last between Canada and the United States.

According to your editorial (and also to reports in the daily press) Colonial's arguments at the hearing were both silly and offensive. In fact Colonial treated the Board with contempt—and got away with it: for in the absence of any statement that Colonial's license is to be cancelled, we can only assume that the Board accepted Colonial's contentions. So Canada continues to conform to the agreement of last June, and the United States continues to evade it. What has become of Canada's "sovereignty" of which we have heard so much lately?

Your editorial says that the hearing was "great fun". In view of the result, as a Canadian I think it was a great humiliation.

Kingston, Ont. L. F. GRANT

Victor Kviesis, Conductor

FURTHER to your item in the Music Department on Victor Kviesis (SN, Dec. 27) you will be interested to know that he has been appointed conductor of the Saskatoon Symphony Orchestra to replace the permanent conductor Professor McCrae who, because of illness, has been unable to continue. Mr. Kviesis is also a music teacher in this city.

VICTOR KVIESIS

Saskatoon, Sask. T. K. WISHART

Canadian Periodicals

IN YOUR ISSUE of Dec. 1 I notice the article for "An even break with American periodicals". When your readers wake up to the fact that they will save time, have more enjoyment, learn more about Canada and her writers, and gain culturally, they will reverse the present process, and read more Canadian material than U.S.

About four years ago, I became impatient with the confusion of American thinking, or should I say writings, and began cutting some magazines out. I finally got down to the Readers' Digest, and now only read it occasionally.

I lead a busy life with business, some golfing, skiing and choir work, and with my limited time for reading, find a wealth of material in Canadian writings—books, articles and plays, that give me solid enjoyment. This enjoyment increases as I learn more of our writers' work, and I can recommend the practice to my reading friends.

May I suggest your paper can help us to get acquainted with our best article writers across Canada by occasionally publishing some of their best efforts. There are other Canadian writers like McAree of the *Globe and Mail* with writing strength, and the courage to tackle problems, and I, for one, would like to know more about them.

I do not care a hang what format you adopt, so long as you keep up your standards. I do like your arrangement of articles where a subject is completed without a lot of searching and turning over of pages.

Toronto. E. H. TURNER

"Foreign" Justice?

WITH REFERENCE to your item on Roman Catholic judges (SN Dec. 6) it seems to me that this is a very serious matter.

We have taken all precautions to protect the independence of our judiciary; yet here is the head of a foreign power giving instruction to our judges. Let no one think that these instructions will not be carried out. It is already being done in Quebec.

Victoria. J. B. McLEAN

De Buisseret on France

MAY I EXPRESS my appreciation of the excellent article on France and her political crisis, which you published in SATURDAY NIGHT of Nov. 29.

As a Britisher I congratulate Conrad de Buisseret on his understanding of, and evident respect for, our British constitutional system. (Has he perhaps lived in England?) At the same time, his elucidating historical approach to the seemingly permanent political dilemma in France should give the Anglo-Saxon readers a better understanding of that great republic which has given so much to the world.

M. de Buisseret's article has led to a lively discussion of France among the members of my family, and we are grateful to this excellent writer, who has opened up fresh avenues of thought and given us, may I say, a new affection for France. May I conclude with a plea for further articles of this kind, please?

Ottawa. (COL.) P. MARSHALL FOOT

■ *Col. Foot, and perhaps other readers, will be interested to know that M. de Buisseret's article came to us as a manuscript of 6,500 words. When we wrote that we could not use more than 3,500, at the most, he replied in anguish that he had already cut it from 20,000!*

To no paper but SATURDAY NIGHT *would he yield so much, he said. When it turned out that there was only space for 3,000 words, we awaited his comment with some concern. He wrote: "You remember that when Richelieu offered to arrange the works of Cyrano de Bergerac the latter replied: 'My blood freezes, when I consider that even a comma might be changed.'*

"In much the same spirit I awaited the presentation of my article, but I was agreeably surprised . . . I greatly admire the way in which you executed the unpleasant task of cutting, and am grateful for the final presentation . . . There was just one twist of my original thought. In the final paragraph I meant to convey that the gods might bring stability to France through less dangerous means than those of chaos and confusion; the 'dangerous means' did not refer to de Gaulle's accession to power."

We hope, indeed, to have further articles from this perceptive writer—and not have to cut them so.

Not Only "Sick Kids"

RE ATRESIA STORY (SN Dec. 27). First successful operation was performed six years ago on Peter Moreau of Montreal at Children's Memorial Hospital here. Since then according to Dr. Dudley Ross, Chief Surgeon, the local hospital has handled several cases each year and most have been successful.

Montreal P.Q. FRED KAUFMAN

■ *It seems that* SATURDAY NIGHT *was wrong in saying that the operation for Atresia is performed in Canada only at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children.*

Collegians, Arise!

THE HON. HUMPHREY MITCHELL, who made the blunt assertion in the House of Commons the other day that "more fools come out of university than ever came out of technical school," can point, if he chooses, to a notable precedent for his devastating remark.

In the 18th Century Robert Burns wrote of the collegians of his day in his First Epistle to John Lapraik, as follows:

A set o' dull conceited hashes,
Confuse their brains in college classes.
They gang in stirks, and come out asses.

Montreal, P.Q. ANDREW PATERSON

Drugged Horses

IN YOUR ISSUE of December 13, under "Sports", an item headed "A different color" states that the discovery that horses shown at the Royal Winter Fair had been drugged caused "astonishment and considerable indignation". Why this should have come as any surprise to people who, despite protests by Humane Societies the country over, still permit "tail sets" to be used on defenceless animals is itself amazing.

Ottawa. WINNIFRED RAY

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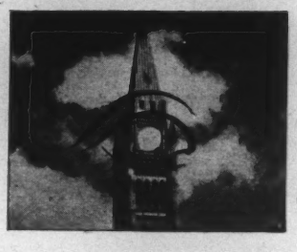

OTTAWA VIEW

WHAT CHANCE FOR BRITISH?

DAVIDSON DUNTON and the CBC Board of Governors are being attacked for their decision to buy television equipment from American firms. Protests have been made at the highest Government level against a decision which is said to flout the Government's established policy of encouraging imports from Britain. Prominent Canadians are asking what is the good of urging private citizens to buy from Britain if a public corporation can order major capital equipment without even asking for bids from British firms.

The CBC's Toronto transmitter is to be supplied by the General Electric Company at a cost of $184,000, according to an announcement by Dr. McCann, Minister of National Revenue; and the Montreal transmitter will come from the Radio Corporation of America at a cost of $204,000. At least two British firms claim they could have matched these prices, but Dunton says he doesn't know what their price would be; he didn't ask.

NO RISK POLICY

CBC ENGINEERS, launching out in a new field, wanted proved equipment with assured service. They felt that British firms, building their first transmitter to North American standards (which are different from those used in Britain), could not give them the same security. The U.S. transmitters are almost a standard product; the British would have had to be custom-built. Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. firms have all their expert technicians within easy reach; British firms gave assurances but had no visible maintenance organization.

While it is inevitable that we adopt the American technical standards, British manufacturers are just as capable as anybody else of building equipment to those standards. The pre-eminence of British invention and design was shown by Britain's pioneering in radar as well as in television where she was years ahead of the U.S. We want all the British skill we can get into Canadian use.

BIGGER ORDERS COMING

THE ONLY contending British firm with a Canadian plant is Pye Canada Ltd. at Ajax near Toronto. George Greenep, the general manager, insists that the engineers on his staff could give as good service as anybody else. He was disappointed about the transmitter order but now pins his hopes on the mobile and studio equipment which has still to be bought. A complete Pye television unit for either studio or outside use was recently demonstrated and sold in the United States. Greenep would like to sell the CBC mysterious but vital things like wave-form generators, film-scanners, camera-chains, which in total will come to more than the transmitters.

"If Canada won't give us a chance to get into new fields like this," said one British official, "there is no hope whatever of closing the dollar gap—or of our buying more from Canada."

FRED McGREGOR RETIRES

WHEN Fred McGregor walked out of the Justice Building at the end of the year, he sadly relinquished the combines investigation work to which he had devoted much of his life, and the public service of Canada lost an official of all-too-rare diligence and integrity.

But McGregor left a very definite mark behind him. His two final reports, on flat-glass and matches, were stinging, and both had international implications in that the alleged combines in Canada were off-shoots of international arrangements. The third and equally important work—on rubber—he had to leave to his successor to complete. All the documents have been collected and the evidence taken.

But there remains the final stage before drafting, which is for the Commissioner himself to hear arguments about the legal implications of the facts elicited in the earlier stages. Completion would be bound to take some months, and there is now the possibility that for one reason or another it might be delayed beyond the necessary minimum time.

THE COLOMBO MEETING

THE MEETING of Commonwealth ministers at Colombo is the fourth major Commonwealth meeting within the last year and a half. In October, 1948, the Prime Ministers met in London: (it was the occasion when Mackenzie King was taken ill shortly before his retirement). They met again in April of this year (with Lester Pearson representing Prime Minister St. Laurent) and worked out the new forms to include the Republic of India. In July the Finance Ministers met in London, and now it's the Ministers of External Affairs. Whether it's still British or not, the Commonwealth has never been so active.

COMMUNISM MAIN TOPIC

STARTING POINT of the discussions will be the spread of Communism in Asia. Specific problems are the new regime in China and the peace treaty with Japan. Less clear cut, but vital to the whole eastern problem, is the question of how to help the "new members"—Pakistan, India and Ceylon—in their economic and social development. This, rather than military talk, is the key to preserving the East from Communism.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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COVER

THE EARS of Ottawa citizens are treated regularly to recitals by Dominion carillonneur Robert Donnell. But Canadians in all cities, Americans, and citizens of the Commonwealth have heard him too. On Christmas morning his bells rang across the national network. They rang in the New Year of 1950. He holds the only federal musical post, composes or arranges nearly everything he plays. Donnell's standing in the ancient and exclusive guild of carillonneurs, as reported in the profile on Page 10, is equalled only by the contribution he makes to Canada and her capital.—*Capital Press.*

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MANAGING EDITOR
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ASSOCIATE EDITORS
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Phyllis Archer, Melwyn Breen, Gordon McCaffrey, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Michael Young.

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Louis and Dorothy Crerar, John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, Dr. Charles G. Fraser, George Gilbert, John M. Grant, Dr. Arthur Ham, Kimball McIlroy, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross, John Watson.

Vernon Jacques (Cartoonist), Kate Moore (Cartographer), Gordon Jarrett (Photographer).

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Capital comment

Modern Arms, Our Defence

THOUGH fear of a Third World War has been prevalent in Canada ever since the USSR began to make major postwar moves which were regarded here and elsewhere as aggressive in nature and intention, the conviction grows, I think, in informed circles, that not only is it not inevitable, but that by pursuing sound and energetic programs the peace-loving nations of the world can see to it that disaster will not fall once more upon them.

They may not be able in the final analysis to prevent some kind of hostilities from breaking out. But there is at least a strong hope that the democratic western world can make itself so strong and united that no combination of powers could prevail over it. That still might not prevent the attempt being made, but it would give us a great deal of assurance that the attempt would fail. This is the underlying philosophy of the Atlantic Pact, in whose early stages Canada has played an important role.

This is in great contrast to the situation following World War I, when it did not seem to Canadians to matter much what defence policy we adopted. Now it is generally recognized that our position as a northern "buffer" state between the most powerful nation in the world and the great Eurasian Communist bloc leaves us no alternative but to place defence policy at the top of our national agenda.

More Than Domestic

The adequacy of our defences is no longer a matter of domestic interest mainly. The United States cannot afford to see its neighbor defenceless in the current state of the world. Put in its bluntest form, if we fail to do our duty in this respect, the U.S. will be driven to over-ride our sovereignty to the point necessary.

Planning a modern defence system for Canada calls for such a high order of intelligence and capacity that one hopes we are giving it the attention it deserves, and that our thinking on the subject is being enriched by the best advice available in other quarters. Specifically, one would be reassured to know that the Canadian Government, and each of the provincial governments, too, for that matter, were taking heed of the fundamental principles. Those principles were unbared by Vannevar Bush, the eminent U.S. scientist, in his recent book "Modern Arms and Free Men."

Bush, who came out of the war with a great reputation soundly earned by his magnificent achievements, is addressing Americans, primarily. Much of what he has to say is applicable to and adoptable by only one nation, a nation with the incomparable engineering and industrial resources of the U.S. But the rest of his book, addressed to the democracies generally, or addressed to countries situated on the North American continent, may be taken to heart by our own leaders just as advantageously as by those south of the border.

For those timid or too-imaginative souls who suppose that now Russia has the atomic bomb, all is lost, or who believe that the outbreak of war any time now would mean the swift overnight destruction of all our industrial centres and the loss of potential to continue, Vannevar Bush's words contain some comfort.

Who Will Survive?

With all the advance of scientific lore, the day is still far away when an enemy in Europe or Asia, operating fantastic, long-range artillery in the form of robot planes, guided missiles or rockets with atomic warheads, is going to be able to put North America out of commission, either on a short or long range time basis. The nations which are going to survive are those which keep their heads, build their strength, and stay united.

There are fearful menaces to face, and they will require all our ingenuity, but it will be most important to discriminate, to guess correctly which are the practicable means of attacking us, and to concentrate on the essentials.

For a nation which, like Canada, depends so intimately on its external and overseas commerce, in war or peace, it is vital for us to note the frightful menace of the modern submarine. Twice before, the enemy nearly won with this weapon, and it is not likely that any future potential aggressor is going to fail to draw some ugly conclusions from that fact. One would not want to know in any detail what counter-measures we are preparing. But our representatives in parliament should thoroughly satisfy themselves that we are addressing ourselves to this and other pertinent problems with intelligence and dispatch.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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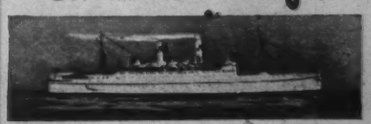

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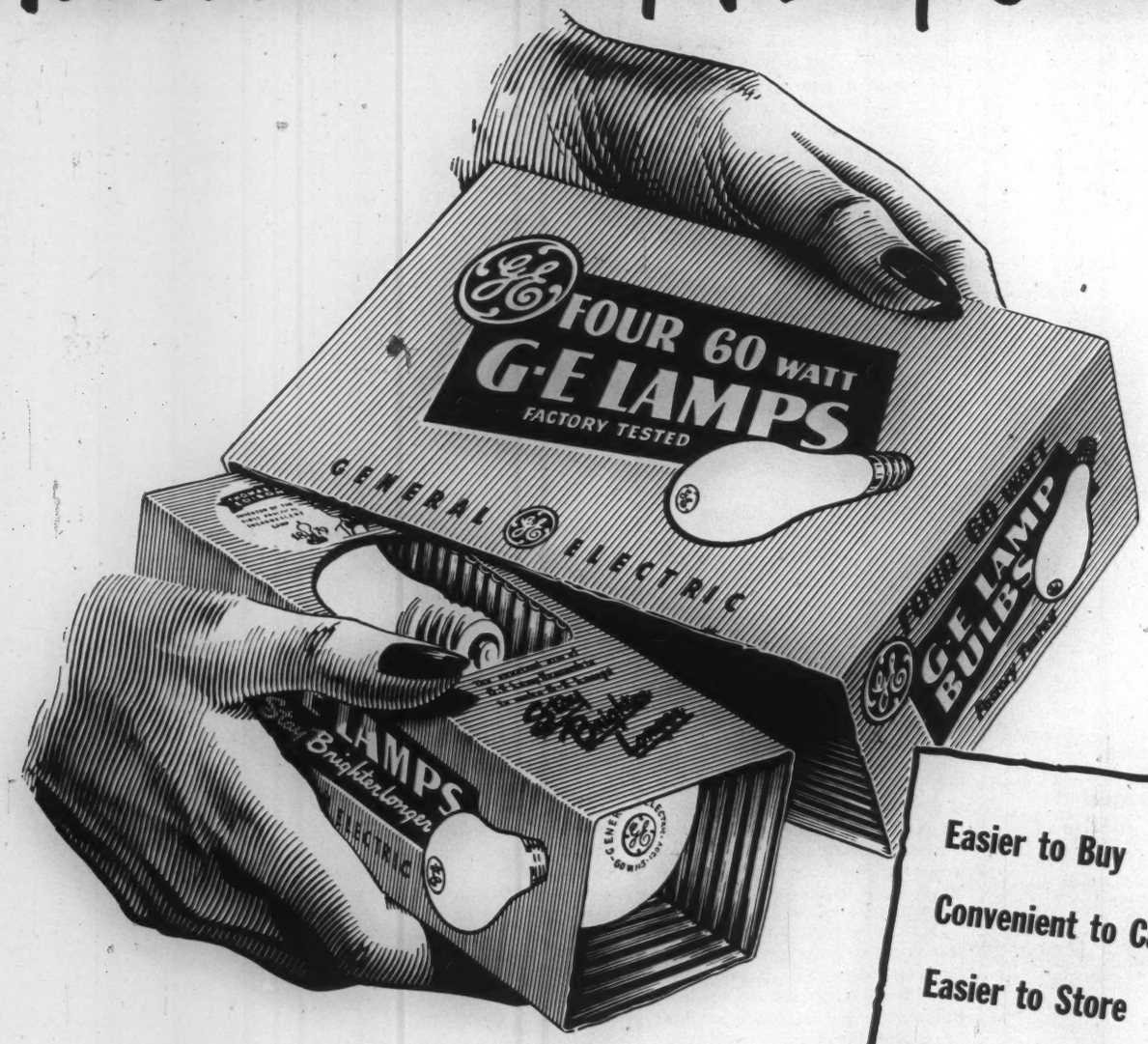

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 14 January 10, 1950

Great Judicial Functions

SO FAR we have seen no hostile criticism of the two new appointments to our now supreme Supreme Court, though it is true that the comments of the *Canadian Tribune* and the *Canadian Forum* have not yet reached us. The truth is that there was not much doubt of the two gentlemen in question being the outstanding practising lawyers of their respective Provinces; and the only occasion for surprise is that they were both willing to sacrifice their very large earning powers at the bar for the $20,000 a year (quite heavily income-taxed) of the puisne justices. The fact that men of the highest standing and ability are willing to make these financial sacrifices is a good omen for the future of the new court of final appeal. We heartily congratulate both the country and Justices Cartwright and Fauteux.

The first decision rendered by the court, in its unenlarged membership, after the establishment of the finality of its judgments was one which instructed the Transport Board to stop failing to perform its duty by deferring action on the railway application for increased rates. The court's view, which sounds almost unusually sensible to the lay ear, is that the railways either are or are not entitled to certain rights, and the facts that there is a Royal Commission investigating transportation generally and the Board itself is inquiring into the whole freight rate situation has nothing to do with the question.

This is a most welcome rebuke to the all-too-common practice of quasi-judicial authorities backing away from their responsibilities for as long as they can by inventing pretexts for delay. Political authorities have the right to do this, for they represent the sovereign power and are subject to no compulsions (they can even break their own laws). But quasi-judicial authorities have a duty to perform, an essential part of which is to render decisions as soon as possible after the evidence has been laid before them. This ruling should do much to bring them back to a sense of their obligations. Incidentally it may remind Canadians in general that some billions of capital investment in our railways constitute a class of property which actually has rights and is entitled to demand that they be respected—a slightly new idea about railways for some of us.

We have spent a lot of our time lately thinking about and discussing the rights of human beings as they result from their just being human beings — the rights of freedom from this and that and freedom to do this and to do that. But outside of Russia and its satellite countries human beings can also have rights which result from their being owners of this and that form of property. Even railways are owned by human beings, and even telephone companies have stockholders who are not wholly devoid of human qualities. These owners and stockholders have rights resulting from their having put money into these enterprises; and among those rights is the right to have their cases duly and promptly and impartially considered by the tribunals set up to do the considering. We are glad that the first task of the new final court of appeal has been that of reminding the Transport Board, and all of us, that that right must be respected.

Disciples of Christ

THERE is no doubt that a good deal of the independence of mind, and the profound concern for the freedom of the individual to think and act for himself, which have characterized this journal ever since its foundation in 1887 has been the result of the upbringing of its founder, Edmund E. Sheppard. He was the son of Edmund Sheppard of Dorchester, Ont., and of his wife, formerly Helen Bentley, who appears to have been the daughter, or at any rate a near relative, of "Elder Bentley" of South Dorchester; and both Bentley and the older Sheppard were leading figures in that most independent of religious bodies, the Disciples of Christ. The history of this body in Canada has just been written by Reuben Butchart, for many years secretary of the "Ontario Cooperation" of the Disciples, and himself an early member of the staff of SATURDAY NIGHT, to which he must have been drawn by old family friendship with the Sheppards. "The Disciples of Christ in Canada Since 1830" is a monumental work of 674 pages, obtainable from the Canadian headquarters at 332 Bloor St. West, Toronto ($4).

The chief appeal of this book will be to the Canadian members of the denomination—best know of whom today is unquestionably C. L. Burton, CBE, of Toronto, who has held both the secretaryship and presidency of the Cooperation,—but there is a wealth of interesting material for the historian of ideas and movements. Like the Baptists, from whom they broke away (in Ontario) in 1830, the Disciples have exercised an influence disproportionate to their numbers. Their intense missionary fervor, and their devotion to the idea that Christianity is a matter of living rather than professing a creed, have kept alive a movement which on its organization side has inevitably had to struggle against great difficulties. They have combined democracy with respect for educated leadership, and their faith in the coming unity of all believers is obviously a strong inspirational force. Mr. Butchart has done a most useful piece of work, that must have cost him many months of labor.

A Polite Radio Station

WE ARE not ordinarily envious of people who live in New York — only of people who live in Canada and manage to go to New York as often as they want to. But we confess that our mouth watered a bit, metaphorically, when we read a piece in SRL entitled "Antidote for Dial-Hopping" by George Kent, and dealing with the FM station of WABF. This station, says Mr. Kent, "does not forget it is a guest in your home, and behaves as becomes one." It is hard to believe, after what other stations have been doing to us for some years.

"Definitely tabu" on WABF "are the theme songs, the jingling hosannas in praise of soap,

ALL RIGHT, LOUIS, DROP THE POSE

cigarettes and cereals . . . There are commercials, of course, but they are whispered almost apologetically, rarely more than a sentence or two, and stripped of adjectives and high pressure." And WABF does not play jazz!

This is not just a dream, for we have friends in New York, and friends who visit New York, and both tell us that they have heard WABF, and that what Mr. Kent says is substantially true. Its broadcasters are required to talk as they would "sitting in a friend's living room," and they get fired if they don't. It never breaks into a symphony to extol a soup, or into a drama to praise a detergent. And it is making money!

The Watchdog Barks

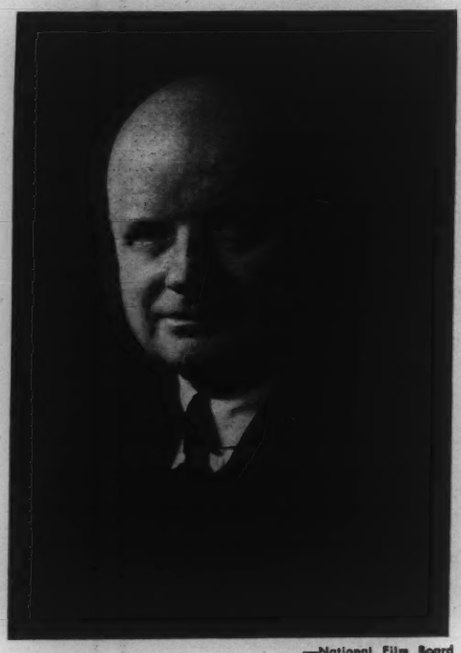
NOTHING in Canadian public life is more charming than the serene confidence of the Canadian public in the watchdog qualities of that veteran public servant, Watson Sellar, the Auditor General. Mr. Sellar's growls are not loud, but they are deep. They are also not infrequent. When he emits a growl the public hastens to inquire what it is that he is growling at, and since it usually finds that it is only a very small-sized burglar, or even an honest man who has lost his way in the intricacies of government finance, it assumes — and we think rightly — that if a really big and dangerous burglar turned up Mr. Sellar would emit such a roar that he would be frightened away.

Mr. Sellar's Report for the fiscal year to March 31, 1949, has just appeared. His loudest roars are directed, not against any criminals, but against a fundamental weakness in the protection of the nation's property—the absence of an efficient procedure for the government's business transactions. Contractors are sometimes paid for supplies for which they do not pay the suppliers; the contractors then go broke, and the government pays for the supplies a second time. Government property is leased by word of mouth. Contracts are let without observing the regulation that the authorities "shall take all reasonable care that good and sufficient security be given." Mr. Sellar has done his roaring job, and done it well. It is now up to the politicians and the men in office.

A Constituent Convention

IT IS earnestly to be hoped that the Dominion and Provincial Governments which will be sitting down together this month to determine a method of amending the Canadian constitution will not arrogate to themselves the right to perform the act of amending without any reference to the people of Canada. The Dominion Government has already arrogated to the Dominion Parliament —of which Prof. MacGregor Dawson has lately declared that its most important element, the House of Commons, "has to all intents and purposes become responsible to the Cabinet"— the right to amend all those parts of the British North America Act which are not concerned with the subject-matter specifically assigned to the Provinces. We have no enthusiasm for that concept of the constitution-making process; and if the 11 Governments get together, as we gravely suspect they may, and proceed to arrogate to themselves, or to a certain designated majority among themselves, the right to amend the rest of the Act without any consultation of the people, we shall feel that the control of the most essential element of sovereignty has very largely passed out of the hands of the people into those of a limited group of top politicians.

If the British North America Act is really to be made a Canadian fundamental law instead of being an ordinary law of an external legislative body, it is going to require a large amount of overhauling. We are most reluctant to see that overhauling performed by the Governments, not elected for any such purpose or on any related issues, of the Dominion and the ten Provinces. We are reluctant to see those Governments, in solemn



—National Film Board

BARKING WATCHDOG: *The Auditor General.*

conclave met, performing even the preliminary but very vital function of drafting a modernized version of the Act for submission to the electorate as a whole. That drafting should, in our opinion, be performed by a special body chosen for that special purpose, in the form of a Constituent Convention, composed of persons elected by the Canadian people in constituencies much larger than those of the Commons, and as free as possible from all considerations of party politics.

The CCF some years ago adopted the idea of a Constituent Convention as part of its platform. We hope that that fact has not prejudiced the other parties against the idea, for it is not necessarily a bad idea merely because it was espoused by the CCF. It is indeed the only really logical method of constitution-making, and the fact that it was espoused by the CCF and not by the other parties was due to the desire of that party, and the lack of desire in the other parties, to get the constitution converted into a really up-to-date and workable piece of machinery. Now that the Liberal party, and for all we know the Conservative party also, are seemingly prepared to face the task of making the Canadian constitution what it ought to be, they should be considering what are the best means of effecting that object; and if they consider that question seriously and honestly they can hardly do otherwise than conclude that a log-rolling and saw-off process between 11 administrations, all preoccupied with the difficulties of their own areas and the problems of keeping themselves in power, is the last method that any sane people would devise for that purpose.

"Collins" Is With Us

IN THIS issue we present the first of a series of cartoons which will from time to time be specially drawn for SATURDAY NIGHT by "Collins," the famous cartoonist of the Montreal *Gazette*, whose work, like that of "Chambers" of the Halifax *Chronicle-Herald*, has often been reproduced in our columns. We have arranged with Mr. Collins that he will, with the kind permission of the *Gazette*, do a drawing for us every second or third week, for which we and not the *Gazette* will have editorial responsibility.

The rapid rise of "Collins" to front rank among the cartoonists not only of Canada but of North America has been due partly to the great freedom and breadth of his drawing, but much more to his fertility in the invention of situations which parallel and illustrate the situations of the public men and parties of the day. His SATURDAY NIGHT work being free from the deadline pressure of a daily will, we believe, give him an opportunity for a delicacy of draftsmanship of which he is eminently capable, and we know that he will maintain the good humor and urbanity which have always characterized even his most vigorous satires.

Back to Christianity

"IT IS essential not to have faith in human nature. Such faith is a recent heresy and a very disastrous one." That is one, and only one, of the great and profound and intensely timely utterances which fill the chapters of "Christianity and History" by Herbert Butterfield (Clarke Irwin, $1.75), a little volume of only 150 pages by the Cambridge Professor of Modern History which aims to purge contemporary thinking of a number of grievous errors. All of these errors spring from one or another departure from the historic faith of Christendom, which has in the last hundred years been so widely and recklessly abandoned.

One of the chief of these departures has been the abandonment of the old—and Christian—sense of the all-importance of personality. It is particularly easy, says Prof. Butterfield, for "those who have never entered into the fullness of the Graeco-Roman traditions of our Christian culture" to contemplate history without this sense of personality. This statement applies very strongly to the Russians and the Prussians, both of whom are currently exerting a powerful influence upon our thinking, and an influence drawing it strongly away from the Christian tradition. The Russians began on us long before 1917; Tolstoi's "War

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I Ask In All Humility

I know you wear your fingers to the bone
At endless household tasks, and that you hate
To leave one job undone; but still, my love,
Is everything so urgent it can't wait?

We used to have the time for fun, but now
You're always busy at some household chore;
Well, are you sure you haven't thought it up
Because you find me something of a bore?

I know you get so weary you could scream—
You often tell me so, and you're the boss;—
But are you really cross from overwork,
Or do you overwork because you're cross?

STEPHEN MALLORY

Final Leave-taking

Say to me final words of deliberate speech;
Speak them close to my lips on our mingled breath—
Your voice will never be lost to my hearing's reach.
The drum of your pulse will carry me on beyond death;
Look at me now, as I am, without surprise;
Touch me with grief of loving which understands . . .
That I may live and move at the back of your eyes.
And always be held in your remembering hands.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

and Peace" is the classic statement of the view that individuals do not matter. The Communists have merely taken it a step further; with them, as Arthur Koestler has perfectly expressed it, the definition of the individual is "a multitude of one million divided by one million."

"If judgment comes on twentieth-century democracy, that will be partly because it encouraged —and in fact erected into a system—that whole policy of flattering human nature; so that politicians could only achieve office in this way, and writers only acquire a hearing by these means." Not so the great Hebrew prophets; "they did not — as the twentieth century would have done — merely cry out in self-righteousness against the sins and aggressions of Assyria." This whole volume is a statement, in plain twentieth-century terms, of the truth that history "exists for the glory of God," that history is the acts of human personalities, and that human personality must not be subordinated to the production of goods, to the power of the state, even to the progress of civilization, nor "to anything but the glory of God." An old and yet a very new note in the philosophy of history.

The Changing Shape

IN THE January 17 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT its Business Editor, P. M. Richards, who recently returned from an extended visit to Great Britain, will deal with the changing shape of the Canadian economy—the result in the main of the change in the attitude of the outside world towards our exports in so far as they cannot be paid for by imports into Canada, but have to be paid for by U.S. dollars, a means of payment which is seriously lacking in almost the whole of the world outside of North America.

The questions raised by this changing shape are not short-term questions. They are very long-term questions, which we shall have with us for many years. They are the most important economic questions that Canadians have to face, and they are bound up in the relations of Canada not only with the United Kingdom but with many other countries outside of the dollar area. We believe that this article will shed light on what should be done both by Canadian government and financial authorities and by business organizations to aid in the adaptation of the economy to new conditions.

Other activities in our next issue will deal with significant trends in Canadian manufacturing, agriculture and labor; and there will be a series of "profiles" of Canadians who did significant things in 1949 and should be worth watching in 1950.

On Being British

"ARE WE ashamed of being British?" inquires a writer in the *Ottawa Journal*, in one of those silly headlines which have no exact meaning but are intended to get people all stirred up with vague emotions. There is nothing in the article to indicate what the writer means by British. There are few words in the English language with a larger number of different senses than that particular one. And for that matter, just whom does he intend to designate by the other word "We?"

Since most of the article talks about Canadian history, let us assume that "We" means Canadians, and all Canadians at that. What about "British?"

Obviously all Canadians are not British in the sense of racial derivation, and some can therefore neither be proud nor be ashamed of being what they are not.

By legal definition all Canadian citizens are British subjects. That point is not discussed in the article, but since we made ourselves British subjects, or declared ourselves to continue to be British subjects, by our own legislation passed by our own elected Parliament, it seems scarcely possible to say that as a nation we are ashamed of it; and as a matter of fact we have not come across many Canadians who are ashamed of it as individuals.

Obviously again Canadians are not British in the sense of being citizens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. They do not support the "British" Army nor the "British" Navy, and they elect no members to the "British" Parliament. Here again they can none of them be either ashamed or proud of being what they are not and what nobody has for over half a century even suggested that they should be.

Canada has lately ceased to call herself a British Dominion, chiefly because that phrase was calculated to mislead outsiders, owing to the already mentioned and appalling ambiguity of the adjective in question. It was too easily interpreted as meaning a Dominion, that is a possession, of Great Britain, that is of the United Kingdom: and Canada is not a possession of the United Kingdom in any sense of the term. If we have given up calling ourselves a British Dominion it is because of the dangers inherent in that ambiguity.

Canada is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. It is not by any wish of hers that that Commonwealth has lately ceased, in great measure, to be called British, and Canada is in no way ashamed of her association with it or of the fact that its founder and still its greatest member is the British nation, the United Kingdom. But the Commonwealth is now a very mixed affair, containing some republics and some constitutional monarchies, some nations practically without Anglo-Saxon-Celtic racial elements and some with those elements mixed with others in varying degrees. Its members have hardly anything common to them except their history, and that only during the term in which they were members of the old British Empire. We do not think Canadians are ashamed of being in the Commonwealth; if they are they could get out very easily. We do not think they are ashamed of being one of the monarchical nations of the Commonwealth; if they are they could very easily proclaim themselves a republic. We certainly do not think they are ashamed of their history, or of the language, the ideals and the political institutions which they have derived from "British" sources. What is all the worry about then, anyhow?

Vive Stalin!

STALIN, 70, TO GET
"LONG LIFE" SERUM:
IT'S WORLD'S WISH

—Headline in Toronto *Daily Star*.

It does not call for levity when Russians
plan longevity
For one whose mental puissance is so
vast;
All value his proclivity for sapient impassivity,
And scientists intend to make it last.

The East, where Virtue's fallen so, reveres
its Marshal Stalin so,
His life is so much international hay;
The West regards as sinister the Soviet Prime
Minister,
But sends him greetings on his natal day.

The leaders of Democracy greet Stalin with
hypocrisy
And wonder when in thunder he will go;
The world-wide proletariat rejoices and is
merry at
The prospect of rejuvenating Joe.

No fear prompts gent or lady in an audience
Canadian
To stand for King and wish him with us
long;
The East such prayers mysterious cannot re-
gard as serious—
A serum's more effective than a song.

J.E.P.

passing show

THIS flood of B.C. limericks in the Vancouver *Province* can hardly keep on for ever, but while it continues we will try to give our readers a few of the best. Here is the lyric outburst of H. Hellaby of Vancouver.

A bustling old lady of Spuzzum,
Whose heart was as big as her buzzum,
When asked, why do you
Work as hard as you do,
Said: "There's jobs to be done, so I
duzzum."

About 65 per cent of the people of Canada want lotteries, that being about the proportion who think that they would be sure to win them.

What the egg market needs is a John L. Lewis to put the hens on a three-day week.

"Democracy," says the *Winnipeg Free Press*, "assumes that truth will eventually catch up with error." Unfortunately democracy assumes that truth will catch up with error in time to do something about it, which doesn't always happen.

From the American College Dictionary we learn that Kirovograd, in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, was formerly Zinovievsk, in the days when Zinoviev was a power in the Politburo, and before that again was Elizavetgrad when the Tsars were still running Russia. If anything happens to Mr. Kirov we fear that the Soviet post office authorities are going to have more trouble readdressing envelopes.

Reporting the court order against two top leftist labor leaders in the famous Myron Kuzych case, the Vancouver *Province* says that Judge Whittaker declared: "The despondents . . . will be forthwith committed to Oakalla prison." They were not, however, too despondent to appeal.

Hotel rates in New York recently were Room with bath $14 but please don't use the bath.

Russia having finished with Stalin's seventieth birthday is now laying plans for a grand celebration when she reaches her fiftieth veto in the United Nations.

Disappearance of the *Strand Magazine* has caused one Canadian editor to remark that the fiction magazines are giving place to the fact magazines. Not at all; the magazines which called their fiction fiction are giving place to the magazines which call their fiction fact.

Well, anyhow *Time* scooped the world on the discovery that Churchill was the man of the half-century.

Lucy says of course there probably isn't any glass combine, but if there is, the thing to find out is whether it is shatterproof.

Conference or Personal Duel?

Real Will to Solve a Problem Would Keep D-P Conference From Becoming Battle of Wits

by Michael Barkway

ONLY one job confronts the Dominion - Provincial Conference which meets in the House of Commons Chamber at Ottawa on January 10. Mr. St. Laurent and his colleagues want to bring the Constitution over to Canada. They want to stop running to London—as the Ottawa phrase goes—"every time we want our nose wiped."

St. Laurent has just got for the Dominion Parliament the power to make amendments to the B.N.A. Act which do not infringe provincial powers, or language or education rights. Now he wants to agree with the provinces on some way of amending those parts of the Act which do concern the provinces as well as the Dominion.

If there were a determined will among the ten provincial governments to tackle the job, there seems no good reason why it couldn't be done. The proposals presented to the provinces in 1935 seem, with some variations, still to make sense in 1950. But will the conference ever get to thinking in such practical terms?

The opening signs are not good. Some provinces have already indicated that their minds are not on this problem, but another one. They want to talk about financial agreements, taxation, rentals, maybe even pensions. But these things belong to the conference scheduled for this Fall, not to this one.

Even more serious is the temptation to play politics. The aim of making the Canadian Constitution wholly Canadian should appeal to all the provinces, and particularly to Premier Duplessis and any Quebec nationalist. Indeed Duplessis cannot logically oppose it. But politics are apt to be stronger than logic, and this conference may appear to Duplessis as an ideal chance for winning political kudos.

If he wants to return to Quebec City in a triumphal procession, as he did in 1946, masquerading as the victorious savior of French-Canadian rights, St. Laurent will have to do some quick manoeuvring to outwit him.

—CP

DUPLESSIS: *Play to the gallery?*

If he wants to wreck the conference, nothing on earth can stop him. But Prime Minister St. Laurent's task would be to make it impossible for him to wreck it in such a way that he could return home a hero.

In a political duel of this sort Duplessis would have some clear advantage over St. Laurent. He could devote himself single-mindedly to the task of manufacturing an issue on which he could walk out, one that would enable him to say that he resisted heroically and alone all the machinations of St. Laurent and *les anglais*.

St. Laurent's task cannot be so simple. He is trying to get agreement. He is seriously concerned with the constitutional questions involved. He can't *merely* play to the gallery in Quebec; yet he must frustrate Duplessis' appeal to the gallery.

In this sense, Duplessis comes to Ottawa having "power without responsibility," while St. Laurent is saddled with "responsibility without power."

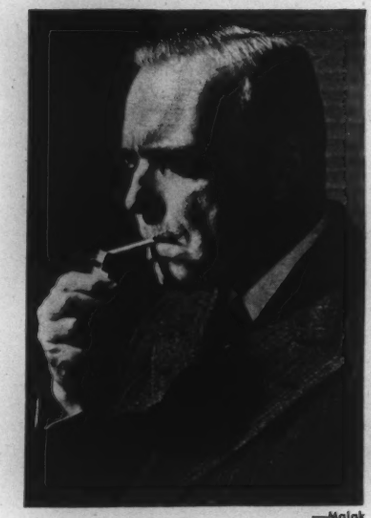
The Pessimists Fear

If the duel should develop as Ottawa pessimists fear, it will be a great battle of wits. It will make all the paraphernalia of a Dominion-Provincial Conference little more than a stage setting. It will put the other provincial premiers and their officials into the role of supers. And that might suit Duplessis very well. But it would mean that Canada had to chalk up another failure to take over the management of her own affairs.

The betting, it must be confessed, is heavily in this direction. But at least it's worth considering what might be done if there were a real will to solve this problem.

The central government has deliberately avoided preparing proposals, but it has given a good deal of study to the one detailed plan officially put before the provinces and now almost forgotten. It was at the very end of 1935. It never got very far, nor seems to have been very carefully considered beyond the official level. But it is still on the record, and it could form at least a basis for discussion.

The essence of the 1935 plan was to divide the provisions of the Constitution (*i.e.*, the British North America Act) into four groups. Group A were called wholly federal and were to be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament. Group B, affecting the Dominion and one or more provinces, were to be amended by majority vote of the two Houses and of the legislatures of the provinces concerned. Group C, affecting the Dominion and *all* the provinces, were to be amended by a majority vote of both Houses (with special provision for overruling an adverse vote of the Senate) and by a majority vote of the legislatures of two-thirds of the provinces representing at least 55 per cent of the population. Finally Group D included the "entrenched clauses" which were to be changed only by a two-thirds majority of the Senate and the Commons and a majority vote of *all* provincial legislatures.



—Malak

THE PM: *Quick manoeuvring?*

The 1935 report, after examining various states like Switzerland and Australia which use the referendum for constitutional changes, recommended against using it here. It said the procedure was too rigid and expensive and that the mass of voters were not well qualified to judge the complex questions involved.

The crux of all these proposals lies in the "entrenched clauses." What are the parts of the constitution which ought to be made extremely difficult to change?

The 1935 proposals found five subjects. They were language rights (Section 133 of the B.N.A. Act); education (Section 93); marriage laws (Section 92, para 12); administration of justice (Section 92, para 14); and representation in the House of Commons (Section 51 and 51A).

In 1950, 15 years later, no one in the Dominion Government would want to take Section 133 or 93 (language and education) out of the deepest entrenchment any provincial government wanted to dig for them. Most people would be willing to leave marriage and administration of justice in the same trench. But representation in the House of Commons has already gone beyond provincial say.

The present Section 51 of the B.N.A. Act was put there by the amendment of 1946. And the amendment of 1946 was made on an address from the Dominion Parliament without any provincial consultation. If the 1935 proposals had been in effect it could not have been made without the consent of every province, and we might still have a House of Commons elected on the basis of representation of the last century.

Moreover it is very arguable that the amendment adopted at the last session of Parliament, passed by the Lords and the Commons and given the Royal Assent at Westminster, puts Section 51 within the competence of the Parliament of Canada. This amendment gave the Dominion Parliament power to amend the constitution in everything which does not (a) fall within provincial jurisdiction, (b) involve language or education rights.

Apart from these "entrenched clauses," all other subjects affecting the Dominion and all the provinces, including Sections 91 and 92 (except paras 12 and 14), which define the respective powers of the central and provincial governments, fell in Group C of the 1935 scheme. And the procedure for change in Group C was to be very much easier. Any of the sections in this group (see list below*) could have been amended by a majority vote of both Houses of Parliament and of two-thirds of the provincial legislatures, provided the two-thirds represented at least 55 per cent of the population. Moreover, various ways were suggested for dodging obstruction. For example, an adverse vote of the Senate could have been overcome if the House passed the amendment in a second session, by the device of referring the question to a joint meeting of House and Senate where a simple majority would have sufficed. On the provincial side, any provincial legislature which had not voted on the amendment within one year would have been taken as consenting.

Neither Group B (subjects affecting the Dominion and one or more but not all provinces) nor Group A (subjects which the Dominion alone could amend) seem to present any great difficulty. But it is interesting to compare the powers which the Dominion Parliament has taken to itself under the latest amendment with the sections assigned exclusively to it in Group A of the 1935 proposals.

Only the Supreme Court can decide, if the Dominion Parliament's powers are ever challenged, but it would seem that in some important

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

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*This is how the B.N.A. Act was divided in the 1935 scheme:—

GROUP A. (Concerning Dominion only): Sections 9-15 inclusive, 17, 18, 20, 23 (except para 6), 24, 30-40 incl., 44-50 incl., 52-62 incl., 67, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 120, 131, 146; in the Act of 1867. Section 2 and 4 of the Act of 1871, and Section 1 of the Act of 1886.

GROUP B. (Concerning Dominion and one or more but not all provinces): Sections 6, 7, 23 (para 6), 63, 64, 65, 66, 68-80 incl., 82-88 incl., 94, 97, 98, 114, 115, 116, 118, 124, 126, 129, 138, 143, 144; in Act of 1867. Sections 3 and 6 of Act of 1871 and sections 1 and 2 of Act of 1930.

GROUP C. (Concerning Dominion and all provinces): Preamble, Sections 1-5, 8, 16, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 90, 91, 92 (except paras 12 and 14), 95, 96, 99, 100, 109, 111, 112, 117, 121, 125, 128, 132, 147; in the Act of 1867. Section 1 of Act of 1915; and any statute affecting the constitution not otherwise provided for.

GROUP D. (entrenched clauses): Sections 51 and 51A, 92 (paras. 12 and 14), 93 and 133 of the Act of 1867.

OMITTED as having been spent. 19, 25, 41, 42, 43, 81, 89, 104, 107, 108, 110, 113, 119, 122, 123, 127, 130, 131, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 145; in the Act of 1867.

The Lawyers Are Stopping the Clock

Osgoode's Anachronistic Policies Are Hindering Legal Education At the Other Ontario Schools

by Gordon McCaffrey

IN ONTARIO a medical student must study for six years before he can hang out his shingle. It takes four years to become a graduate engineer. A law student, on the other hand, may have a nine-year grind before he is called to the bar.

If the law graduation classes of the future are crowded with wizened old men, the reason for their aged appearance will be found not in a vitamin deficiency, but in the fact that they are veterans of the longest compulsory professional training anywhere.

Most of the trouble stems from the blow-up between Dean C. A. Wright of Osgoode Hall (SN, Oct. 11) and the Legal Education Committee of the Law Society of Upper Canada last spring. The Law Society, you will remember, prescribed a new curriculum a year ago which was intended to provide "a better balanced course between the academic and the practical." They reiterated the policy of their report of 1935, stating that "the tendency has been to emphasize unduly the academic training at the expense of efficient office training."

Wright, whose mission for 21 years as a lecturer and ten months as dean at Osgoode had been to put legal education on a sound basis in Ontario, saw his life work being dissipated by a simple act of a committee of professional lawyers. He charged that "if medical education was controlled by the medical profession as law is by the legal profession, we would be back in the days of leeches."

When Wright resigned, his staff followed. Two of them, John Willis and Bora Laskin, went with him to Varsity, where they were promised the free hand in developing a course that had been denied them at Osgoode. In mid-July the University announced a new Faculty of the School of Law. The staff, including the three renegades from Osgoode and the old-timers, F. C. Auld and Jacob Finkelman, was second to none in Canada.

The Legal Education Committee, embarrassed by the front page publicity, were glad to get rid of the troublemakers, but they had to go a long way to get a new staff. Professors in law at the other Canadian schools were either happy where they were, or sceptical about academic freedom at Osgoode.

The new dean was announced in late summer. He was C. E. Smalley-Baker, who had been a professor at Birmingham University, England. He brought D. A. L. Smout with him, as lecturer. With the summer drawing to a close, they called ex-dean John Falconbridge out of retirement. Supplementing the lectures of these full-time teachers are 11 part-time lecturers drawn from the profession.

Dean Wright resigned because of the "anachronistic" policies of the Benchers, but when the fall term opened, the first-year students entered a course that was largely Wright's conception of the proper approach to legal education. For the first two years of the course, the "more office time, less lecture time" rule was to be suspended. The students will attend the school full-time. The third year will be under articles, and the fourth will be divided between office and school.

As a relic of the ancient system, students with only senior matriculation are required to spend two years in a law office before they enter the school. If this is a good thing for matriculants, why is it being dispensed with in the case of college graduates? And is the office teaching the neophyte the kind of things he should know as a professional lawyer or an efficient servant of the public?

Then, as a half-hearted and reluctant recognition of the new University of Toronto course, the Law Society announced that a student with an LLB degree from Varsity, provided he was admitted to the University law school "as a graduate of a university recognized by and in a course and with a standing approved by the Law Society of Upper Canada," would be eligible for call to the bar after completing the last two years of Osgoode.

The student who chose the Varsity course was handicapped if he took one route and veritably handcuffed if he chose the other. Assuming that he had taken his BA degree, he would have three years in the School of Law at the University, with more hours of lectures from a full-time staff than Osgoode students would take from both full and part-time teachers. Not only would his course parallel Osgoode's, it would go further, and include such things as jurisprudence, international and administrative law, which leading educationists stress in preparing law students for a complex world.

Anomalous Situations

Having all this training, the Varsity student must under the existing regulations proceed to take two further years of the Law Society's course: one year in a law office under articles and one year "half and half". A graduate in Arts who proceeded directly to Osgoode Hall would take only four years to reach the bar as against the five which the Law Society has chalked up against the University Law School's product. Thus to penalize students of a state endowed university gives rise to doubts at least as to the motives which prompted the move.

The manner in which the legal profession in Ontario exercises its monopoly over legal education leads to many anomalies. A student may be admitted to the Nova Scotia bar, to take one example, by passing his law school examinations and serving only nine months in an office. He can then become a member of the Ontario bar immediately on payment of the sum of $1,500. He need not even prove that he is a good lawyer. He need not prove that he has the degree of BA or anything else, provided he was admitted to the Nova Scotia bar.

A graduate of the University of Toronto School of Law may study for five years, two in an Arts course and three in the Law School. At the present time, he will probably be required by the Ontario profession to spend another four years doing over again in their school the same sort of thing he has studied for three years.

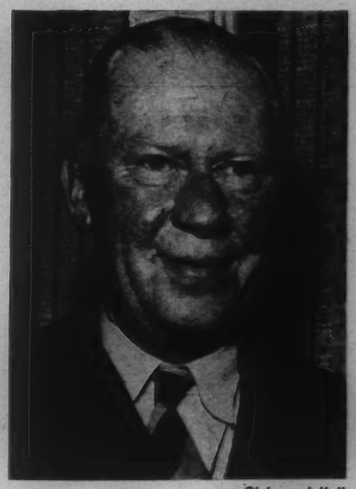
Also handicapped is the student who cannot spend four consecutive years in the same province. For example, suppose he attends the British Columbia Law School for two years and then the family moves to Ontario. Under the existing arrangements, he will not be given credit by the Ontario profession for the work he has done in BC. In light of the fact that another year's work in the British Columbia Law School, followed by a year's service under articles in that province, would automatically entitle him to be admitted to the Ontario profession on production of the magical $1,500, this is another example of discrimination.

On the other hand, the University School of Law will admit to its law course, as do other law schools in Canada, a student who has satisfactorily done two years' University work after Upper School. A student who does this in Ontario and spends five years at the University may, under the existing Law Society regulations, find that he is faced with another four years of the Osgoode Hall course simply because he did not proceed to a degree in Arts. It seems obvious that the Law Society's tight little monopoly, though threatened, still uses a strong check-rein on any other school, regardless of its academic calibre.

The trend in the English-speaking world is for more, not less, "academic" training. And in every province in Canada, except Ontario, the university law schools have taken over legal education with the blessing and cooperation of the profession.

In the interests of the profession and the public, two important changes are necessary. First, a graduate of any Canadian law school should be able to go before a Dominion Council, as do medical students, and after passing its examinations and studying local laws and procedure be able to practise in any province.

Secondly, a school, or a number of schools, should be established which will attract students from all provinces for specialist research at the post-graduate level. There are many problems of regional and national importance that require the discipline of the legal mind to solve. Under the system of provincial monopolies, the best use of talent is impossible.



—Globe and Mail

DEMISE *of articling system is welcomed by Dean C. E. Smalley-Baker.*

—Gordon McCaffrey

GUINEA PIGS *in Dean Wright's legal education laboratory, John and Jim Tory may study for nine years before they can expect to be admitted to the bar.*

Young Man in a Belfry

Canada's Official Carillonneur, Robert Donnell, Has Bells at Toes And Some Overhead Too

by Philip Shackleton

NO COMMON bell ringer is Robert Donnell, Dominion Carillonneur, but a skilled campanologist (anyone who wants a definition can look up the word) who makes of a set of bells a stately musical instrument. Nor is he a Tubal Cain, with mighty sledge hammer, or Notre Dame hunchback swinging on the belfry ropes, but a serious student of music who has chosen a unique instrument on which to express himself.

As Dominion Carillonneur, Robert Donnell holds the only musical post in the Federal Government service. Since 1939 he has presided over the Peace Tower carillon in Ottawa. Like church organists, the Dominion Carillonneur is considered outside the scope of the musicians' union. And although carillonneurs in general could profit by union organization Donnell is paid a satisfactory salary as musician to the nation.

When Donnell sits down to play at the carillon keyboard in a windowless room half way up the Peace Tower, he doesn't run his fingers idly across the keys. The keyboard consists of two manuals of wooden handles. The lower manual represents the white keys on the piano, the upper the black. It is not a question of letting your fingers wander over the keys, drawing forth the desired tone. A carillonneur works with doubled-up fists, striking the wooden keys sufficiently hard to sound the bells and yet lightly enough to play with expression. Changes of volume depend upon the strength with which the keys are struck. There is also a pedal keyboard, much like that of an organ, for the bass bells.

The carillonneur plays seated on a six-foot bench before this mass of pedals and handles of four and a half octaves. Above and below the keyboard room 53 bells, ranging from 10 to 22,400 pounds, respond to his frenzied gymnastics.

As he prepares for one of his short 15 minute concerts, he removes his jacket, loosens his tie and collar, rolls his shirt sleeves and takes off his wrist watch. For a one-hour session with the bells he strips down considerably farther and the elevator operator has strict instructions to let no one intrude, especially during summer concerts.

Although playing the instrument would provide enough exercise for several men, Donnell also plays tennis several evenings a week during the summer—"to keep in shape", he says. Last week he looked wistfully at the snowy Gatineau hills a few miles northwest of his belfry. But skiing might mean a broken ankle. Since the carillon demands footwork to handle the lower octaves, he stays indoors. Music is more important than sport.

Cum Laudest

"How on earth did you ever come to play the carillon?" Everyone introduced to him asks the same question.

At his home in Guelph he sang in the boys' choir of St. George's Anglican church and studied piano. "As far back as I can remember music was always my choice for life work." The church was first equipped with a set of tubular chimes, played by pulling a series of ropes. An overseer would assign a number to each of four or five boys and station each at a rope.

In 1926 a small carillon of 23 bells was installed in the church, as a memorial, and Robert Donnell, as the boy who showed the most promise, was asked to learn how to play it.

Soon he was anxious to know more about the art of playing the carillon. The next year he studied with the late Jack Skillicorn who, at that time, played the Hart House carillon on the University of Toronto campus.

Fortunately for neighbors, a special practice board (like a xylophone) is made for carillonneurs.

With a repertoire today of thousands of pieces he smiles as he recalls his first shy attempts to master the instrument he thought on first sight impossible to play. Since then he has played and studied in Canada, the U.S. and Europe. In 1938 he graduated *cum laude* from the Mechlin Carillon School in Belgium, and for five years has been a student of composition and orchestration under the guidance of Mr. Bernard Wagenaar, Graduate School of the Juillard.

He spent three years with the RCAF during the war, much of this time as a music arranger for the RCAF. The music for Canada's official Citizenship Song "This Canada of Ours" was written by him.

As Dominion Carillonneur, he has taken an important but unseen part in many state occasions when visiting dignitaries are received at the Parliament Buildings. He has played for such distinguished guests the King and Queen, Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Queen Wilhelmina, Clement Attlee and President Truman. Most recent visitor honored by a special carillon concert was Premier Nehru of India. On this occasion he had to make an arrangement of the Indian anthem from a recording.

Although his concerts might total two or three hours a week long hours are spent in preparation. (Since little music has been written for carillon, he must make special arrangements of practically everything he plays.) He has also composed a number of selections for carillon. Today he has a file of over 2000 of these arrangements.

Donnell is handsome, has a head of wavy light brown hair, eyes that a young woman reporter called tawny and 140 pounds spread over a five foot eight frame. If he'd give up the carillon for a saxophone, he'd be a bobby soxers' idol. But he prefers the refuge of his tower where he can play for thousands without exposing himself to personal inspection.

—Capital Press

FOR DONNELL: *A gym work-out.*

—CP

FOR NEHRU: *A special anthem.*

Tibet Awaits A "Red Lama"

by Alwyn Tebbitt

WITH THE PEKING RADIO declaring that "the Chinese People's Liberation (Communist) Army must liberate all Chinese territory, including Tibet", that remote and mysterious land is liable soon to be in the headlines.

That may be within the next two or three months, depending on how rapidly the Communists overrun the remaining Nationalist territories in West China. The impending "liberation" is being prepared in typical fashion by a strident propaganda that India is threatening to "enslave" Tibet.

The immediate reaction in India is to make her more determined to keep Kashmir, which directly borders on Tibet, in Indian hands, so that she can look to her own defence, though geographical conditions make it impossible for her to go to Tibet's aid.

To the monks tucked away in their mountain-top Lamaseries, above valleys rich in minerals, gold and precious stones, the promise of "freedom" is an old story in a new dress. For over a century the Tibetans have managed to out-wit Chinese aspirations to exploit their hidden wealth. They have done it by intrigue.

But times have changed. Britain has left India and the old tricks will no longer work. The greatest calamity that the Tibetans could imagine has happened: Russia and China have linked up, under the ideology of Communism.

In a few months the country, with no army to defend it, may have to make the decision to either go under without a fight or to do battle with weapons that were out of date six hundred years ago. Surrounded on three sides by her enemies, Tibet's only outlet is through India and it is impossible to get modern military equipment into the country over the Himalayan passes.

Because of her danger Tibet is extremely spy conscious. With not more

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

—Globe and Mail

THE PANCHEN LAMA (*centre*), *raised in China.* *Tibetans fear he will be ruler*

SATURDAY NIGHT

Portfolio

national round-up

Quebec:

"WITH TENDER EYES"

IN 1912, a 32-year-old Frenchman came to Canada and settled in the Lake St. John district of northern Quebec. He soon found a job as a farmhand at Sam Bedard's place near Péribonka and, for nine months, he worked hard, read a lot, wrote a great deal and led a quiet life.

At first his neighbors regarded him with suspicion. They thought him a bit odd; who ever heard of a farmhand reading magazines that came by mail? Gradually, however, he made friends. One of them was a 21-year-old school teacher named Eva Bouchard.

A year later, after moving to Ontario, Louis Hémon, the Frenchman, was killed by a train near Chapleau, Ont. A charitable pastor provided a free funeral. Little did the clergyman know that the man he had sung a mass for had, during his time in Quebec, written what has since become a "must" for every Canadiana collection: "Maria Chapdelaine," a novel about life in rural French-Canada.

In later years, researchers tried to find out more about Hémon. But the local population wasn't happy about all this publicity. The book, they claimed, didn't show them in a good light. In fact they were so annoyed that one fine day they gathered and took a statue of Hémon, which had been placed in the hamlet by Quebec readers, and threw it into the river.

Not so annoyed, however, was Miss Bouchard. The author, she told friends, had "looked at me with tender eyes." One lecturer, who later admitted that he had erred, called her the original Maria Chapdelaine. Soon her fame spread and provincial authorities, realizing the publicity value, spread the story. Hundreds came and looked at the house and hamlet where Hémon had worked and lived. Despite claims to the contrary, made by scholars, Eva Bouchard continued to put her signature into copies of "Maria Chapdelaine."

With the help of *La Société des Amis de Maria Chapdelaine,* Eva opened a museum and displayed local handicrafts such as home-spun linen, blankets and hooked rugs. Bedard, her brother-in-law and Hémon's one-time employer, also fared well: he built a hotel for the many that came to see Péribonka.

Villagers, too, realized a good thing when they saw. Down to the river they went, located the statue of Hémon they had once thrown into the waters, and carted it back to the museum.

Last week, well-established as the original Maria Chapdelaine — in the eyes of tourists if not of scholars— Eva Bouchard, 64, died.

■ Anything can—and does—happen in Canada's largest city. Last week, Joe Brisebois, of 5334 Notre Dame street west, complained to Montreal police last week that while asleep in his car (which was parked on a city street) thieves made away with his $90 watch, $12 shoes and $2.50 tie.

New Brunswick:

BAND-AID WANTED

ANXIOUS to retain its reputation as "the most musical town in Canada," Edmundston, NB, is seriously concerned over a crisis which in many another community might not even cause a lifted eyebrow: the town band is ailing.

The result has been a concerted campaign, with scores of prominent citizens taking part, to revive interest in the band and obtain new recruits for it. According to reports presented at a banquet gathering attended by 60 persons, with Mayor H. E. Marmen as Chairman, the band will soon be back on its feet again, bigger and better than ever.

The Madawaska County town, handy to the Quebec border, has been keenly music-conscious for 19 years—ever since the day that Prof. Leo Poulin, originally of Old Town, Me., arrived there to teach music in the schools.

He didn't have an easy time, at first. The children had to be convinced that music study wasn't just monotonous drudgery. But the professor is a big, happy-natured man, with a persuasive personality, and they liked him and believed him when he said that musical appreciation would stir their imagination and enrich their lives.

And so in the course of time he established a large town band — the "Edmundston Harmony Band"— as well as a boys' and a girls' band that attracted attention throughout New Brunswick and in neighboring Maine.

He directed these organizations, taught music in the schools, and became first cornettist and assistant director of the Edmundston Symphony Orchestra, of which Father Simon Larouche of St. Louis College is director.

Visitors invariably have been surprised at the musical keynote of Edmundston family life. Throughout the community of 10,000 mingled English- and French-speaking persons there are households which have their own orchestras, with the father and mother and children all proficient musicians. Hundreds of youngsters play instruments.

—John Collins in The Gazette, Montreal

OPTIMISM—AND HOWE!

The National Film Board presents
THE PURE IN HEART
RCYS MacLEAN
as the Government Film Commissioner
and the Reverend Mr. Star
W. ARTHUR IRWIN

—Chambers in The Halifax Chronicle-Herald

A NEW STAR IS BORN

THE DUNKERS

WHEN they have no alternative, the Sussex, NB, firemen simply take the fire to the water. The dairy town's fire department sent a booster truck and a hose truck three miles into the country to extinguish a blaze in a furniture-laden motor van en route back to London, Ont., from the Maritimes.

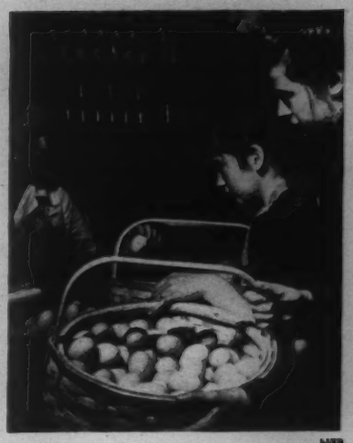
Before the fire could be controlled the trucks ran out of water—so the firemen towed the burning van a half mile to the millpond and laid their hose lines.

Ontario:

THE OTHER HALF

LONDON'S general living conditions are so good that the city is losing money.

The city's emergency shelter committee had the idea that the city could get a government grant to assist in slum clearance. The committee noted that other centres were getting assistance, and thought to bring some of the government money to their city.



—NFB

BIGGEST NEWS *in the Canadian economy continued to be the outcries by Ministers of Agriculture and various farm bodies following upon the cancellation of the British egg contract and the consequent drop in prices. Only the housewife was happy.*

But they couldn't find a slum area.

They asked another committee, the London and Suburban Planning Board to help them find some slums. The planning board couldn't find any, either. The government won't be asked for aid.

THE BETTER HALF

POLICE CONSTABLE Wallace Blanshard of London is an unhappy man. He said so, in an accident report he filed at London Police Headquarters.

Seems Constable Blanshard had a misadventure with the shiny cruiser they had given him to bustle around town, tending to various police duties.

The cruiser and another car bumped together. Out of the other car came a woman, fire in her eyes.

She "gave me a calling down for being so dumb", Blanshard wrote in his report. And meek as a lamb, Blanshard took it.

But there was a reason.

The woman was his wife.

The other car was his.

SCOPE FOR SCANDAL?

EVER SINCE Ontario brought in its new liquor legislation a few years ago, there have been rumors of shakedowns and blackmail in the issuance of licences.

A ring on the fringe of the Progressive Conservative party was said to be playing its connection. It was taking advantage of the political inexperience of prospective bar-owners and demanding substantial sums to "fix" their licence applications.

Last winter there was the first concrete evidence of the operation of such a ring.

A young taxi driver in the Niagara peninsula approached an officer of a local club "offering" to get the club a licence for a payment of $500 down plus further moneys on issuance. The money was to go to a nonexistent "Conservative Young Men's Movement of Canada."

The official happened to be a prominent Progressive Conservative. He led the young man on, and then got in touch immediately with Leslie Blackwell, then Attorney-General. Mr.

Blackwell started an investigation.

As a result last week in Welland there were two convictions. Two Toronto men Michael J. O'Connor, 61, and William Horrigan, 41, pleaded guilty to obtaining money by fraud.

The evidence showed peninsula residents had paid out $2,750 between Sept 14 and Dec. 31 in 1948. O'Connor was fined $1,000 on three counts and Horrigan $200.

O'Connor is a ward politician who has been active in the campaigning of Attorney-General and Minister of Education Dana Porter. Horrigan has had an even more nebulous connection with the PC party.

Part of Mr. Blackwell's investigation took the form a formal inquiry lasting three days. There was much testimony, some of it by prominent people. There was a strong report that the opposition would ask to have this evidence tabled at this year's session of the Legislature.

If so the Government would be in an awkward spot. No one suspects it has had any connection with a shakedown. But still it will be loath to have inner party workings, and particularly any funny business, exposed to the public eye. It might find itself fighting to defend sins which it condemns as much as anyone else.

Saskatchewan:

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

QUESTIONS which were left unanswered several weeks ago when the Provincial Government, through a private agency, acquired most of the stock of a Saskatchewan insurance company have now been clarified.

Through the agency, the Government bought 2,927 shares of a total of 2,942 of the Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity company, paying $88 a share. The company specialized in fidelity bonding.

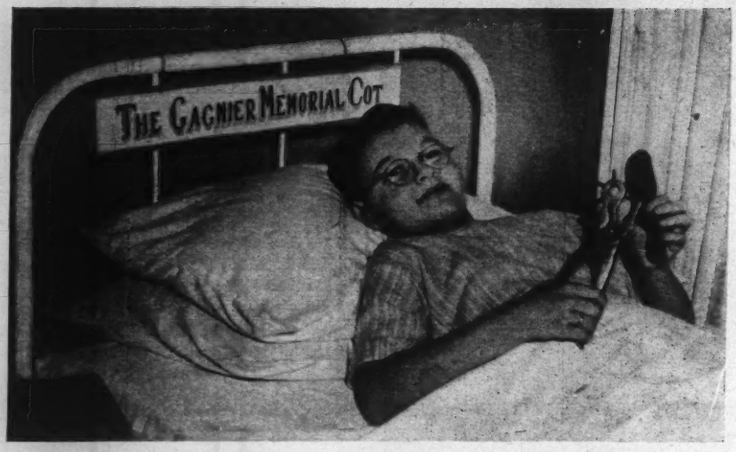
Why the Government purchased, how and where the business was to be operated and such questions were not answered when it was disclosed that the Government had quietly bought up a majority of the stock.

The Saskatchewan Government now proposes to carry on the business and extend it into the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia. The original company was already registered to carry on business in Alberta. The Governments of both Manitoba and BC have been approached.

The Saskatchewan Government has expressed the view that widening the operation of the company will help diversify the economy of the Province by encouraging enterprises to develop alongside agriculture. It is proposed to offer other forms of insurance as well —everything except life and hail.

A Government statement said the company was in danger of passing under "eastern control." Leading shareholders, the Government said it had learned, were willing to sell their interests at a reasonable figure because they had discovered previous earnings were being used to maintain the seven per cent annual dividend and were not satisfied with the management of the company.

The new directors of the company are Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines, Education Minister, W. S. Lloyd,



THE GAGNIER MEMORIAL *cot in the Queen Mary Hospital has as its present occupant Floyd Hinds. This little patient is now progressing quite comfortably.*

O. W. Valleau, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, George Cadbury, Chairman of the Economic Advisory and Planning Board and C. W. Thurston.

NO SCAFFOLD

WITHOUT specifying exactly what it will do, the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, recently organized under J. L. Phelps, has announced it will fight any move to make farmers accept less for their products.

"Farmers have not been getting too much for their products and we are certainly going to try to hold the price line for agricultural commodities, unless the price of other goods comes down in proportion," said Mr. Phelps.

"Instead of the Government telling the farmer he must accept less for his goods, it should be telling oil, tire, machine companies and other major suppliers of agricultural essentials that they must also reduce their prices by an equal amount," he added. In 1948, said Mr. Phelps, 45 per cent of the people of Canada were engaged in agriculture but received only 13.2 per cent of the national income.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT *bed in the Muskoka Hospital for Tuberculosis is currently occupied by Miss Myrtle Silverthorn. This patient has improved since a recent operation.*

Alberta:

CIVIC DOUBTS

EVERY CITY in Alberta—there are seven altogether—has its own charter; and all the charters are different. Edmonton, for example, is governed by appointed commissioners and an elected mayor; Calgary is ruled by a two-man commission (one mayor, one commissioner) both of whom are elected for alternating two-year terms.

For two years, Provincial Government draftsmen have been working on a standard charter which will be enacted by the Legislature to apply uniformly to all cities in the province. There will be provision for different methods of electing aldermen, but the main features of all charters will be identical.

Copies of the draft charter, 285 pages long, were delivered to city solicitors in November, and the Provincial Government recently summoned municipal officials to a conference in Edmonton on January 10, at which the final form of the charter is to be agreed upon so that it can be enacted by the Legislature in its 1950 session, which will open early in February. If approved, the charter would go into force in 1952.

The early date of the proposed conference raised immediate complaints from the cities, who argued that since few aldermen can make head or tail of existing charters, it is too much to expect intelligent comment on a completely new one after only a few weeks' consideration. Calgary City Council unanimously decided to ask for a postponement of several months. The request was immediately rejected by the Provincial Government.

Since the province did not explain the reasons for hurrying the new charter through, *The Calgary Herald* asked what all the rush was about. The haste, it said, raises suspicions "that the Government wants the charter safely on the statute book before anybody has a chance to look at it too closely . . . The main effect will be to provide greater administrative convenience for the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs, and the cities will be forgiven if they consider that there are several other matters which are more pressing."

CONFERENCE OR DUEL?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

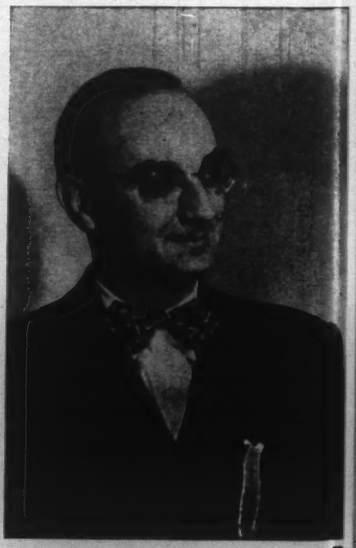
respects (of which representation in the House of Commons is one) the Dominion Parliament is now clothed with greater powers than the 1935 proposals would have given it.

This might be a salutary reflection for some of the provincial governments. A formal agreement embodied in a statute could give them guarantees which they cannot have so long as the B.N.A. Act has to be amended at Westminster on an address from the Parliament of Canada. So long as the present deadlock continues the central government may be tempted to do things in its own way which it could not do if there existed a statutory procedure for making amendments.

Among various proposals for bringing the 1935 scheme up to date some contemplate shifting sections of the Act from one group to another, others contemplate alternative safeguards for the "entrenched clauses". The idea of a referendum is being revived in some Ottawa discussions, not as a general procedure but solely as a sort of appeal from the decisions of a recalcitrant provincial government. The idea might have merit, but it's difficult to imagine provincial governments agreeing to it.

To see what was proposed—and virtually ignored—in 1935 is to see the possibilities and advantages of agreement. The B.N.A. Act contains much that is obsolete. The procedure for going to Westminster for amendments is uncertain and unsatisfactory. The most cherished provincial rights have no formal guarantee. Every argument of commonsense and national consciousness demands a change. But there can be no change so long as any one of the eleven governments concerned thinks to better its fortunes by holding out.

As soon as Canada can produce eleven governments with a will to solve this problem it can be solved. But in January, 1950, it is highly doubtful whether there is will enough to triumph over individual hopes of short-run political advantage.



SMALLWOOD: *First for the 10th.*

world affairs

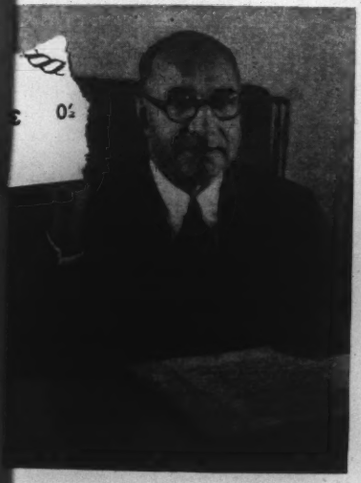
CEYLON CONFERENCE

THE MEETING of foreign ministers in Ceylon is a Commonwealth gathering, but it will concern itself with affairs outside of the Commonwealth and will in turn be followed closely by many non-Commonwealth nations.

Burma, which seceded from the Commonwealth on achieving independence in 1946, will be an immediate concern. The hollowness of this independence has brought second thoughts, it seems, to a government which finds that it cannot with its own means restore anything of the former prosperity of the country, or even exert its rule over more than a small fraction of it.

Talks have been going on in Rangoon, looking to financial assistance from the Commonwealth; and it is not unlikely that a threat of Chinese Communist invasion would bring a request for help in defence.

It would be an over-simplification, however, to envision the members of "the family" preparing to rush generously to the aid of a "prodigal." The Commonwealth's new "in-laws" in the East are by no means thoroughly at home in the family as yet, and only the good manners of the participants will avert bitter words in Ceylon. The Pakistani, for example, according to an expert observer, have an "ineradicable conviction" that India is determined to destroy their state. They view her maintenance of nearly fifty battalions in Kashmir as a move to that end.



PAKISTAN *Premier Liaquat Ali Khan will bring his grievances to Ceylon.*

These two Commonwealth neighbors are engaged in an armaments race which neither can afford, Pakistan spending two-thirds of her budget and capital in addition on defence, and the Republic of India spending far more than did all of India before the partition.

The Pakistani believe that Britain favors India and many ask what membership in the Commonwealth is worth to them. They so resented the tremendous reception given to Premier Nehru of India in the United States that it was announced that their Premier Liaquat Ali Khan would visit Moscow; while they gave an exuberant welcome to the Russian trade mission to Karachi. More recently they entertained an Economic Conference of Moslem nations, which some Pakistani would like to make the foundation of a Moslem political bloc.

Sterling devaluation is another development which has embittered the Pakistani and the Indians separately, and in their trade relations. The Indians resented being dragged along without consultation or warning. The Pakistani have refused to devalue their rupee. And the Indians have so far delayed in setting an exchange rate between their own and the Pakistan rupee. So all trade has stopped between the two countries, affecting both severely.

THE FEVER OF ASIA

THE FEVER which is coursing through Asia, and will bring nightmares to the statesmen meeting in Ceylon, is described by O. M. Green in a special dispatch to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

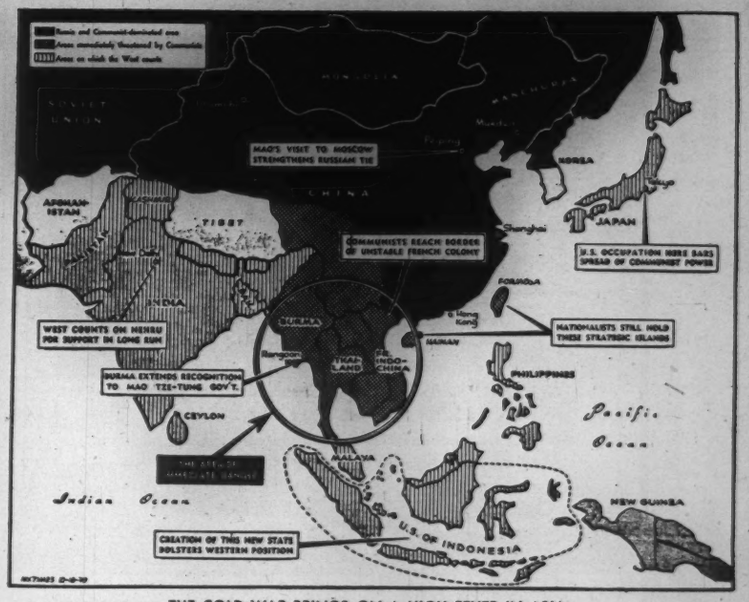
THE PAST YEAR is likely to go down into history as one of the most memorable in the records of the Far East. Two entirely new States came into being. The golden islands of the Netherlands East Indies, with their 72,000,000 people, have become the sovereign Republic of the United States of Indonesia. And the triumph of the Communists of China, represents a break with all China's instincts and practices.

The explanation of the Chinese Communists' success is easy enough. Like any of the former dynasties, the Kuomintang were felt by China to have exhausted the "Mandate of Heaven" to rule. China has never troubled herself to inquire into the policy of her new masters. That will come when they show how they behave. For the moment all that matters is that the Communists obviously are the new masters. They have revealed remarkable ability, even in administering big cities like Peking and Shanghai.

Vast Soviet Spread

Their officials are honest; their army the best China has ever produced, disciplined and well behaved. There are internal stresses where the peasants object to the Red Army's conscription of their grain and the tedious lectures on Marxism that they have to attend. But this does not mean a serious challenge to Communism. General Chiang Kai-shek's continued resistance from Formosa and his blockade of Shanghai can have no more than nuisance value. No restoration of the Kuomintang is conceivable.

With Communism reigning in China, the extension of Russia's power in Asia appears even greater than in Europe. Outer Mongolia is hers; in North Korea she has created a puppet which could overrun South Korea whenever Moscow gives the word; in Manchuria Russia's recovery of the railways and ports gives her the same controlling power as 50 years ago; and the propaganda sheets of Peking continually pour forth adulation of everything Russian and of "Stalin our great leader and teacher".



THE COLD WAR BRINGS ON A HIGH FEVER IN ASIA —New York Times

But behind the babel of the pro-Russian fanatics like Li Li-san and Liu Shao-chi, many Communist leaders, among them the best generals, are known to be uneasy. They know that Russia's greedy imperialism is the same as it always was; and her grip on Manchuria is a sore point. Even if things do not come to an open breach (as many believe they will) Chinese pride is utterly against being bossed by foreigners. They may remain friends with Russia, but they will not be her dupes.

Against this, the Communists' capacity to make mischief in Southeast Asia is as great as their determination. The recent meeting of the (now solely Communist) WFTU in Peking, attended by delegates from all parts of Asia except Japan, showed that the Peking Government will throw all its weight on the side of the Communist movement in Southeast Asia. In two directions the way appears terribly open to them.

In Indo-China the French have an uneasy hold on Cochin-China in the south, but in the north (Tongking) they control no more than the cities Haiphong and Haichow and the belt of territory from them along the coast to the Chinese border. Bao Dai, reinstated as Emperor last June, has not attracted the support that the French hoped for.

BURMA'S *Premier Thakin Nu: His position will worry Ceylon conferees.*

A new agreement with him, recognizing the independence of Vietnam "within the French Union" is due to be signed on December 31. But the real power in Indo-China is Ho Chi Minh, who will certainly receive encouragement, and probably arms, from China.

And next door lies Siam, with its 2,000,000 Chinese, an eighth of the whole population, no more Communist probably than most Chinese, but as ready as they all are to shout for the rising power.

Chaos in Burma

Further west the road for the Chinese Communists runs clear from Yunnan into the heart of Burmese Communism at Mandalay. The Burma Government, cooped up in the south in an area about one-seventeenth of all Burma amid a patchwork of rebel States, has tried desperately to insure itself by recognizing the Chinese Communist Government, but that is a very questionable safeguard against the fanatics of Marxism-Leninism.

The only visible defence of Indo-China and Burma is the intense dislike in both for the Chinese, their clannishness, cleverness and uncanny ability to monopolize all the best trade. But the impoverishment and misery of the Indo-Chinese and Burmese peoples provides ideal material for Chinese agents. In Malaya the prolongation of the Communist revolt is chiefly due to hopes of help from China. The worst trouble ahead of the new United States of Indonesia centres in the Communist camp in East Java. Even in the Philippines the revolt of the Hukbalahaps—which began as a mere anti-landlord jacquerie—is now impregnated with Communism.

In Japan alone both industrial and commercial recovery contrasts sharply with the distress of all her neighbors. Her new trade agreements stretch all over the world, her exports already

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cause anxiety to Western manufacturers. In political matters General MacArthur's policy to form of Japan a stronghold against Communism tends more and more to give back the control of affairs to the Government.

The Communists' success in getting 34 members into the Diet at the last general elections (compared with only four before) has alarmed the Conservatives of the Government, and there is a marked return to the pre-war type of totalitarian government and police domination. How this may affect the prospects of a peace treaty being signed with Japan—for which America appears anxious—cannot be foreseen. The only permissible comment is that totalitarianism is the sort

—Brandel

MacARTHUR *seeks to make Japan anti-Communist bastion in Far East.*

of government to which the Japanese people are much better accustomed than democracy in the style of their new American-made Constitution.

Surveying the whole field, it may be said that Communism is a conventional name for many rebels whose acquaintance with Marxism is more than doubtful. The fever of Asia is in origin essentially nationalist, a revolt against the white man's domination intensified by the deplorable spectacle, in two wars, of the white overlords at each other's throats. Now, as the West withdraws its control, internal stresses develop through lust for power, corruption among the new native rulers and disgust that independence has not brought the expected wealth for all. And Communism, aided by powerful if little understood propaganda, seems the best bait for the hungry masses' support.

Probably everything depends on the line taken by the Communists of China. Many people believe that, as the fumes of victory go out of their heads, the new men will prove more Chinese than Communist, under the pressure of China's immense conservatism and their own ancestry. This and the urgency of providing a counter-poise to Russia are the basis of the arguments of all the foreign community in China for early recognition of her new Government. There are arguments hardly less strong on the other side.

TIBET

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

than two radio sets in the country there is no danger of Communist propaganda being pumped in over the air. All the work has to be done by secret agents working from "underground" hide-outs. In theory Tibet is the ideal country for the Communists' "freedom" propaganda appeal—till they look into the matter closely and find that there is nothing in the country to which the book of rules applies.

There is no "Government of the People," but neither are there any political parties. The Government consists of four men nominated by the Dalai Lama, who will only come of age on his eighteenth birthday, in January, 1951.

There are "nobles" and both "rich" and "poor", but the highest paid job in the country is Chief of Police, at $50 a month. Rich and poor, men, women and children, all work hard. If they do not do so from necessity, then they do it as a point of honor.

Since there is no news there are no newspapers, and in any case only the priests can read. There is no income tax and most of the population have never seen a piece of money, either metal or paper, in their lives. They all pay taxes, but it is mostly in goods which they give to the monasteries. These in turn provide for the upkeep of the Dalai Lama.

But the inhabitants of Lhasa, the capital, have a traffic problem. The streets of the city are not broad and every time the one car in the country, the Dalai Lama's model "T" Ford, goes out it creates a traffic jam.

Panchen Lama Threat

The Tibetans "think" they have a population of about 3,000,000, but as there is no registration of births, deaths and marriages, and there has never been a census taken, nobody knows for certain.

Although foreigners are not officially forbidden to enter the country, entry from China or Russia is completely banned.

The chief reason for this ban is precaution against the introduction of a new Panchen Lama into Tibet. The last Panchen Lama was forced out of the country for his pro-Chinese leanings by a regime which counted on British support for its independence, in 1924. He died there, but the successor in which he is supposed to be reincarnated was "discovered" in the West Chinese province of Chinghai.

This pretender has been raised in the sumptuous lamasery at Kumbum in Chinghai. After the Second World War Chiang Kai-shek's government demanded of Lhasa that he be allowed to "return" to Tibet, but met with a rejection of his authenticity. Now it is thought possible that the Chinese Communist regime may seek to instal him by force in the Panchen Lama's palace at Shigatse, near Lhasa.

Since in some respects the Panchen Lama's authority outranks that of the Dalai Lama, he might be used to re-establish Chinese control of the long-mysterious country, though it is another question whether the Tibetans can be led to accept the utterly foreign doctrine of Communism.

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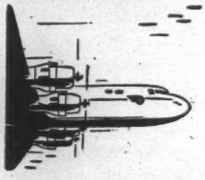

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INDUSTRIES FIGHT BACK

THE FIRMS threatened by nationalization if the Labor Party is returned at the next general election have decided to ignore the warning by Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross that the money spent on their propaganda might be held in the courts to be an election expense, says the Political Correspondent of the London *Observer*.

It is understood that the insurance companies and the cement industry will carry on their campaigns until the dissolution of Parliament and Mr. Attlee announces the election date.

Tate and Lyle are prepared to go even further. They have decided to continue their propaganda not only until but also during the election.

All the firms concerned have taken advice of many leading members of the Bar, including Lord Simon. The

ELECTIONEERING, *too, in his attack on industry's press war on nationalization? Herbert Morrison.*

opinion given them is that since their propaganda is not in favour or against any particular candidate or any particular party, it cannot be counted as an election expense.

Clearly Ministers do not agree with this opinion. "The propaganda concerned," Sir Hartley Shawcross said in the House of Commons, "need not have any reference to any particular candidate."

Conservative circles believe that Mr. Herbert Morrison, who began the controversy, was not really serious but was trying to frighten the companies into calling off their campaigns. If that was the intention, the bluff has now been called. Headed by Lord Lyle, who is credited with a passionate desire to appear in the dock on this matter and to be sugar's Martyr No. 1, the firms concerned will fight it out to the last in the belief that they are upholding the right of individuals to put their case to the public.

The legal point is extraordinarily involved, but even Ministers might agree that at the moment the companies are on strong ground. It could be argued that their propaganda is merely an attempt to influence Labor's rank and file against nationalization, and has no other political significance. But they would add that once the party has endorsed the National Executive's proposals the propaganda can be aimed only against Labor candidates and in favor of Conservative ones.

The controversy is not without its comedy. On February 4 Labor celebrates its 50 years' jubilee. A triumphant campaign had been planned with huge posters. But if Tate and Lyle's propaganda is suspect, the same objection could be made against any advertising in this connection.

It is understood that the Labor Party's proposals for turning the industrial insurance companies into "mutuality" societies are now almost complete. Some 30 firms would be included within the scheme, though it is not quite clear whether all would be brought in at once or gradually.

TENACIOUS MIDDLE CLASS

"THE DECLINE and Fall of the Middle Classes" was to have been the title of the book which Roy Lewis and Angus Maude set out to write. By the time they had completed their study, they had decided that the middle classes in Britain were still kicking too hard to be dying. The result is "The English Middle Classes" (Dent, $3.75), as valuable and timely a study as it is objective.

It covers the rise, the golden age, the age of guilt, the function and the present status of the English (and Scottish) middle classes. Some of its conclusions have immediate political interest. Thus the writers find that it was because Mr. Attlee approaches more nearly to the lower middle class norm than does Mr. Churchill that he "carried off the floating vote from under Mr. Churchill's nose" in 1945.

Nor do they find this remarkable in a people "which distrusted and misunderstood Disraeli, ousted Lloyd George in favor of Bonar Law, and doggedly followed Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain almost to its own extinction." They might have included Ramsay MacDonald.

But they believe that since the 1945 election, fought in a dense fog of ignorance and misconception concerning the economic issues at stake, the climate of middle-class thought has perceptibly changed. Not that the whole of the floating vote will necessarily swing back to Conservatism; but the middle classes, first to awake, have learned a great deal and now express astonishment that the working class fails to grasp simple economic truths.

England, the writers believe, will somehow manage to remain a middle-class nation, and it is this which will perhaps preserve her from the worse exacerbations of class-consciousness, and from the resentments which threaten to tear her to pieces (as they threaten to tear many other nations to pieces in this era of upheaval). With her aristocracy gone, she has no alternative leadership, for the Labor Party leadership is sprung from the middle classes, and the experience of leadership tends to make working-class people middle-class.—*W.W.*

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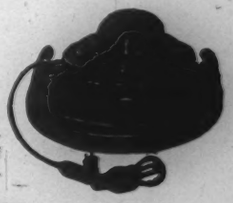

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U.S. affairs

STRATEGIC INDECISION

THE STATE and Defence Departments have been unable to agree for months on what to do about Formosa, still technically at the disposal of the war victors. Secretary of Defence Johnson and General MacArthur in Tokyo thought it folly to simply let this strategic island, impinging as it does on the defence arc which the U.S. has drawn in the West Pacific, slip into Communist hands. They have urged that the U.S. send in forces to avert this.

Secretary of State Acheson and his advisers have been reluctant to be put into the position of supporting Chiang's moribund regime, and to hand the Chinese Communists a welcome propaganda cry about American "imperialism" on Chinese soil. An agreement is now said to have been reached to send a mission of American officers and perhaps an aircraft carrier for the West Pacific, to encourage the Nationalists on Formosa to resist the expected Communist invasion.

—New York Times

FORMOSA AND U.S. SECURITY ARC

Defence – and Atlantic Union

EVIDENCE that responsible American leadership is alive to the vital need for the tremendously costly defence program, yet aware of its inherent dangers, was given in two important pronouncements made in Washington lately.

Atomic Scientist Harold C. Urey, warning that only "an overwhelming unbalance of power against Russia" could maintain peace in our time appealed for support of the Resolution of the Atlantic Union Committee, now in Congress.

While concurring in the principle enunciated by Dr. Urey that a powerful defence is necessary, at least for a decade and possibly much longer, the Committee for Economic Development emphasized that the defence planning should not undermine the individual liberty of American citizens.

Both messages were carefully timed for delivery. They doubtless will have their bearing on major defence issues to be fought out by the Truman Administration, in the face of persistent demands for economy in government spending.

Dr. Urey pointed out that it isn't merely the atomic bomb that has given people the war jitters. It is the fact that modern total war causes "the victors and the vanquished to be almost equally destroyed."

The President already has been asked, in a resolution presented to Congress last summer through the efforts of the Atlantic Union Committee, headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts, former Secretary of War Robert Patterson and former Under-Secretary of State Will Clayton, to call a convention of the Atlantic Pact member nations "to explore how far they can apply the principles of free federal union." Congress is slated to open hearings on this measure very soon.

"Eventually," Dr. Urey concludes, "there is no satisfactory solution to modern military problems except a universal government."

The CED presented to the American people some similarly realistic facts of the cold war, in its 8000-word report titled "National Security and Our Individual Freedom." This is a compilation of the opinions of some of the leading and most progressive American business and industrial leaders. It is an outspoken warning forecast of impending dangers to personal and economic liberties that could arise from the defence program.

The security program, while absolutely necessary, is considered to be "a dangerous force in our society" through which Americans have already "given up important freedoms without adequate challenge."

The report is particularly critical of the current over-emphasis on military matters, and the handing over to the military of functions and powers that are normally kept in civilian hands. "Security measures, uncurbed by the requirements of freedom," the CED says, "can undermine our free institutions. Public apathy and the pressure for security can lead us along a dangerous road that ends in what has aptly been called a garrison-police state."

The report frankly admits that "the present critical period may last a generation and the threat of war may last for decades."

by Jay Miller

medicine

THE ANTI'S IN 1949

WHEN penicillin was discovered it was believed that *antibiotics* would be effective only against bacteria and only against some kinds of bacteria at that. With the improvement of the older antibiotics and the discovery of new ones the number of bacterial diseases against which they may be used effectively has become greatly enlarged. Two of the new ones (chloromycetin and aureomycin), moreover, have been shown to be effective against some members of a group of organisms much smaller than bacteria (rickettsia) and even against some kinds of viruses. That antibiotics should affect viruses is an almost unexpected finding and real progress here would be of incalculable significance; for example, it could lead to an effective remedy for infantile paralysis.

The *antihistaminics* have been improved during the past year so that they cause fewer and less severe side effects (drowsiness and dizziness). They have been used successfully in treating a wide variety of allergic conditions. Of topical interest is the question of whether or not their prompt use diminishes the severity and duration of the common cold. The reasoning here is that a cold "running its course" is akin to a chain reaction with the causative organisms causing a swelling of the mucous membranes which, in turn, causes damage and prepares the field for a further invasion of the organisms which in turn causes more swelling, and so on. The idea behind the use of antihistaminics is that they break the chain reaction by nullifying the effects of histamine which is a big factor in causing the swelling which makes an extension of the cold possible. The general medical opinion about this attractive theory, however, is that it is not as good as it sounds. Nevertheless, they produce relief of symptoms.

The March Forward

A side result from some work of last year, designed to take the drowsiness out of an antihistaminic was the accidental discovery of *dramamine*. This is probably the most effective remedy for seasickness and all kinds of motion sickness yet discovered.

Just as insulin was the great medical discovery of 1922, cortisone was the great one of 1949. But, as the year ended, it was obvious that its widespread use in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic fever, allergic conditions, and even some types of malignant disease, will not be so immediate, or even so free from complications, as was the treatment of diabetes with insulin.

Neither cortisone or ACTH (which produces the cortisone effect indirectly) can be extracted from the glands of animals in anything like the same amounts as insulin. Insulin is obtained from the pancreases of slaughtered animals and since the pancreas is a large gland enough insulin can be obtained this way to supply the needs of the country. The glands from which cortisone and ACTH are obtained are small and the yields of hormones from them correspondingly poor. Slaughtered animals can never provide more than a dribble of these two hormones in relation to the flood that is needed. The problem of obtaining sufficient supplies to treat the sick, therefore, becomes a problem in synthesis.

Here, hope lies with cortisone rather than with ACTH. The partial synthesis of cortisone, beginning with a product found in bile, through a long, difficult and expensive process, has been achieved; and supplies of cortisone now available are of the synthetic variety. But the supply of the material found in bile is not abundant; hence, somewhat similar chemicals of plant origin, and which can be obtained more profusely, have come into notice as possible substitutes for it.

Reports have already appeared of cortisone and ACTH causing complications—for example, diabetes. This was not unexpected for it was well known that adrenal hormones of the cortisone type cause more sugar to be produced in the body and that this puts a strain on the pancreas. Cortisone or ACTH given to individuals with a poor pancreative reserve (incipient diabetics) might be expected to cause at least a temporary diabetes. The possibility of these unwanted diabetic effects of ACTH and cortisone being prevented by giving insulin simultaneously does not yet seem to have been investigated; University of Toronto work some years ago would suggest that this precaution would counteract the diabetes-producing effect of the other hormones.

—CP

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There are fashions in food as there are in fabrics, and right now, in midwinter, the vogue is for bright colourful dishes that are warming even to look at. Beside the use of Heinz Tomato Juice as an appetizer, and Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup as a first course, these varieties have scores of uses in cooking. So do Heinz Ketchup and Heinz Chili Sauce. Heinz has four brand new recipes using Tomato Juice, Cream of Tomato Soup, Ketchup and Chili Sauce. Write for them to H. J. Heinz Company of Canada Ltd., Dept. S.P., 420 Dupont St., Toronto.

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music

A CAPPELLA

THE *a cappella* choirs which have sprung up in almost every principal city on the continent have added a great deal to the knowledge and love of music generally and choral music particularly.

These glee clubs, choirs and groups are often of a surprisingly excellent technical proficiency. A good instance is the Leslie Bell Singers, of Toronto. This famous all-girl choir of some 72 voices came into being almost by accident. In 1939, when Dr. Bell was leaving Parkdale Collegiate, Toronto, for the University of Toronto Schools some of the girls in his music club expressed a wish to go on with their music and form some sort of permanent organization. These few girls 18 in all, became the nucleus and have become an inspiring example. They sing with great charm and ability and their rhythm is especially to be commended. Naturally, the lighter feminine voices lack the variety and magnificence of a full choir, and their repertoire and approach is limited; nevertheless, they give wonderful performances.

All their arrangements are made by Dr. Bell himself—and they are

—CBC

LESLIE BELL: *out of a hobby.*

extremely good: a charming rondo based on the old carol, "The Holly and The Ivy," was but one of many delightful offerings at Dr. Bell's Christmas Fantasy presented at Eaton Auditorium just before Christmas.

The first part of this seasonal program, a story of the Nativity, was relieved by costumed tableaux, which were quite appropriate, and by a narrator, who was somewhat unctuous.

The group singing was not as effective as the ensemble, and one carol—that of the Georgia Negroes—beginning on a high and difficult note, remained throughout somewhat off-key.

In the final portion the audience was treated to the spiritual, "The Old Ark's a movering," which was thrilling. The two soloists presented in this group had fine voices. The round, silvery tone of the mezzo, Miss Joyce Solomon, was enchanting and the high, clear soprano of Miss May McDiarmid was distinguished.

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TV ON THE MARCH

At long last the news is out. Blueprints are approved; top men are chosen; money is in the bank. Canadian TV is ready to roll.

The first sign of the break appeared December 6, when Parliament, in committee of supply, authorized a loan of $4,500,000 "to cover capital costs of television installations and to support the development of the service." This was the green light the CBC has been awaiting for a long, long time—though it is doubtful if any CBC executive seriously believes that a mere four-and-a-half million dollars will go very far in supporting the development of the service! However, the loan constituted the Government's official endorsation of the CBC's projected TV policy and the Corporation lost no time in outlining to the public the fundamentals of its video plans.

Canadian television will be concentrated, to begin with, in Toronto and Montreal and already senior CBC executives have been appointed to head up installations in their respective cities. Director of Television for CBC-Toronto will be Fergus Mutrie, presently National Supervisor of Farm Broadcasts. Mr. Mutrie is a Regina-born graduate of University of British Columbia. Prior to radio work he was well known both as a progressive agriculturalist and a lusty baritone singer. He joined CBC in 1940; organized its Pacific Region farm broadcast service; was transferred (1944) to Toronto and became National Supervisor a year later. He has produced musical, dramatic and documentary features.

The Montreal End

Mr. Mutrie's opposite number in Montreal will be Aurele Seguin. Mr. Seguin began his radio career with the old Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission; switched over to the CBC at the time of its inception in 1936. He has filled the roles of announcer, commentator, producer and station manager; he is an accomplished amateur actor. He has been Director of Radio-College since 1940 and Co-Director of the First Radio Institute of Queen's University.

J. Alphonse Ouimet, Assistant Chief Engineer and Coordinator of Technical Planning, stated in a recent address that Canadian television would be based on a combination of British and American systems and would strive to retain the best technical features of each. Lineage and other broadcast standards will, of course, be based on American practice, necessitating no change in present receiving-set design and permitting interchange of programs between the two countries. British standards will be aimed at in lighting and camera-work and in "maturity and professional polish."

Auguste Frigon, CBC General Manager, in announcing the appointment of the two television directors, said that the first TV programs would probably take the air during the summer of 1951. It's been a long wait—and it remains to be seen if it has all been worth waiting for.

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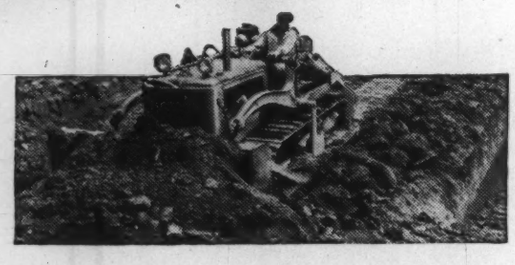

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New Angle

■ **Dr. J. M. Thomson** of Kirkland Lake, Ont., cured a patient 1,000 miles away by radio. The wife of a trader at a lonely Hudson's Bay post on Baffin Island developed a rash all over her body following the birth of a baby. Dr. Thomson gave instructions to Alex Snider, President of the Kirkland Lake Amateur Radio League, who informed him later that the rash had vanished.

Survival

■ **J. Henri Blanchard** of PEI, temporary representative of the *Survivance Française* Committee, when in Newfoundland was "agreeably surprised to discover with what fidelity this isolated group has preserved its cultural and religious heritage."

Academic

■ **Dr. F. Cyril James,** go-ahead Vice-Chancellor and Principal of McGill

—CP

JAMES: *On-the-spot study in India.*

University, Montreal, last month flew to Delhi to attend a conference of U.S. and Indian educators and industrialists for an on-the-spot study of problems connected with India and Pakistan and the promotion of international understanding through education.

■ Actress **Margaret Bannerman,** formerly of Toronto, is another who thinks that Canadians should publicize themselves more. "I am sorry that we don't know in the U.S. half of what is going on in Canada." Australia, New Zealand and South Africa know the value of publicity, but "Canada has never publicized herself enough."

■ **Professor George H. T. Kimble,** Chairman of the Geography Department of McGill University, Montreal, will become Executive Director of the American Geographical Society next June. He helped chart invasion-day weather for the Allies during the war.

—CP

PROF. KIMBLE

books

IVORY AND GOLD

JOHN RUSKIN, The Portrait of a Prophet—by Peter Quennell—*Macmillan*—$5.25.

STUDENTS of University English need little introduction to Peter Quennell, whose scholarly biographical portraits are pretty well required (and fascinating) reading for anyone interested in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century England. Among the most valuable of his memorable portraits are that of Byron in "Byron in Italy", and Boswell, Gibbon, Sterne and Wilkes in "The Profane Virtues".

"John Ruskin, The Portrait of a Prophet," is the latest fruit of Mr. Quennell's literary labors. As in "The Profane Virtues" he pursues his leisurely and graceful way, weighing the evidence, drawing the occasional conclusion, but leaving the reader to make up his own mind on many of the issues. It is "a character study in the modern manner," and the author is far more interested in the man himself than in his influence or even his ideas.

Ruskin emerges from this study as an unhappy man, afflicted with a *mal de siècle* amounting to hypochondria. He could be simple and charming, but he was much more likely to be remote and unattainable, lost in his reverence for the Middle Ages. A master of imaginative criticism, and author of a monumental series of *belles lettres*, it is more than probable that his chief claim to fame will rest on his juvenile, "The King of the Golden River", though any pre-Raphaelites living today would call this judgment arrant nonsense.

Wealthy enough never to have lifted his finger to earn a living (he inherited half a million dollars from his worshipping father), he lived his eighty-one years in a beautiful ivory tower and never learned to distinguish the real from the ideal. He himself realized his weaknesses, and blamed his doting parents. He was married to Effie Gray for six years. When non-consummation led her to obtain a degree of nullity in 1854, she married the painter Millais. It is this wreck of a marriage to Effie, glossed-over or suppressed altogether by previous biographers, that provides Quennell with a key to Ruskin's intense maladjustment and emotional imbalance. In many ways he seems to have resembled D. H. Lawrence.—*J.E.P.*

TROPIC MAZE

THE SHADOW AND THE PEAK—by Richard Mason—*Musson*—$3.00.

AN UNUSUAL plot about an unusual man in an unusual setting give Richard Mason a surfeit of story material. With those ingredients the danger is apparent—that before long the excitement for a reader would wear thin. But the author laces his story with straight fact-filled reporting, letting the reader make his own appraisals.

A young teacher in a "Progressive" (*i.e.*, the pupil is always or almost always right) school in Jamaica threads his way through a maze of problems. There is a professional teaser—an obstinate, adolescent girl pupil and a bunch of eccentric colleagues. There is a tangled love affair —the young man falls in love with the hostess of an airplane that crashes near his school. Her past is pursuing her.

And last but not least there is the ever-necessary adjustment to an environment that stimulates and lulls simultaneously—much the same as the lotus eaters experienced.

Mr. Mason in this his second novel (first: "The Wind Cannot Read"), brings his hero and himself through to a fairly satisfactory end. Chief objection: too often it is taken for granted that the reader's appreciation of the effect of the tropics (in most cases actually limited) will explain the sudden twists to plot and feeling.

—J. Y.

IRVING STONE

LUSTY RUNNER

THE PASSIONATE JOURNEY—by Irving Stone —*Doubleday*—$3.25.

A NEW novel about a painter by the author of "Lust for Life", the semi-fictional biography of Van Gogh. John Noble, the hero of this latest romance, is a good deal less interesting than his Flemish predecessor.

A Kansas cowboy with a penchant for pearl-handled six-guns and pearly-breasted Parisiennes, he pursues a chequered career of limning and lusting which takes him from the dusty plains of the bad old West to the Paphian purlieus of the equally bad old Paris; from the lush landscapes of Brittany to the granite grottoes of Manhattan—forever in search of Beauty, forever on the run from his haunting and deep-rooted spiritual loneliness.

He finds a good deal of his inspiration between the sheets, which will endear the novel to lay-readers, but the story of his spiritual odyssey is a real and moving one, told with dramatic intensity and passionate sincerity. Not quite a pot-boiler, but a less-than-successful novel by a writer who can do much, much better.

—*J.L.W.*

MASKS AND FACES

THE PARASITES — by Daphne du Maurier — *Ryerson*—$3.50.

READERS of Miss du Maurier's novels are used to highly readable stories and this is exactly what she has given them again in this, her first modern-dress book since "Rebecca".

It is the story of the Delaney family, a group of flamboyant theatre folk. Mama is an interpretative dancer, patterned on Isadora Duncan; Pappy is a famous singer and the two are the toast of two or three continents which they tour in company with three children acquired through various mates during their travels. Each of the children has a story: Maria becomes a successful actress and Niall, the son, becomes a famous writer of catchy but trivial popular songs. Only Celia, the plain Jane, fails to make her mark because her talent for drawing is stifled by her life-long attendance on her temperamental father.

All these characters are, in their way, likeable and— most of the time —interesting. Their way, however, is pretty well what you've been trained to believe is the backstage one. They are like the Olympians, not subject to the laws of mortals and whose tears and laughters shake the heavens. Even their heartbreaks and disappointments, we have been taught, are much more desirable than the moderate successes of too, too solid humdrum citizens. This illusion Miss du Maurier does nothing to dispel but, working well within the formula, has produced a very entertaining book.

The main theme—that these people are parasites feeding on the world, and sucking dry those who depend on them, in order to force their egos into the light—is perhaps a little self-defeating. If they exist for no other purpose, their *raison d'etre* is to provide the shop-girl's dreams of romance which are fostered by the movie magazines and by books like Miss du Maurier's.

There's no use asking the author for something which lies outside the scope of her intention but one would like some day to read a modern book which does for theatrical people what Degas did for the *corps de ballet*. If as unlikely a person as Oscar Wilde could come pretty close to it in "The Picture of Dorian Gray" there ought to be somebody around these days who could try his hand at the truth.

—*M.B.*

ACROSS THE DESK

THE ASPHALT JUNGLE—by W. R. Burnett— *McClelland & Stewart*—$3.00.

■ "The Asphalt Jungle" is W. R. Burnett's best novel since "Little Caesar." Like the latter, it deals with crime, but it deals with it in an entirely different way. "Little Caesar" was a tale of blood and violence for their own sakes. "The Asphalt Jungle" describes the plotting of a major crime by intelligent, professional criminals. The crime goes wrong, and most of the criminals are killed, but their deaths are attributable directly to their own characters and to the characters of their companions.

For once, story-book criminals are human, convincing, and a little pathetic.

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films

PINKIE VS. PINKY

THE fundamental premise on which all writers of domestic drama seem to work is that no man can graduate as an acceptable American husband until he has taken a good beating from his wife. This idea is the bedrock of soap opera, but it has worked its way into most of the upper branches of modern drama as well. I don't know why a good American play couldn't be written about a husband who was not only morally superior to his wife but smarter about getting his own way. It would take a dramatist of considerable courage and resourcefulness to put such an experiment across successfully however. The current domestic tradition which includes every male figure from Bumstead to Father Day would be all against it.

IT WAS no surprise, therefore, to find "Adam's Rib" following the accepted pattern. The husband and wife in this case (Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn) are both practising attorneys. Privately they are a contented pair — as contented, that is, as two people can be who must spend every waking minute tossing fast dialogue back and forth. In addition, they call each other Pinkie and Pinky, which would operate as a strain in any normal domestic relation. Their extramural troubles begin, however, when Pinky — sorry, as you were, Pinkie — undertakes to defend a court case with her husband as the prosecuting lawyer.

It is the case of a psychotic female who has attempted to shoot her husband, a procedure the defence lawyer claims as the natural prerogative of an abandoned wife. The prosecuting attorney wants a conviction but has, of course, no chance. Before it is over he has lost his case, his temper, his dignity, and has had to fall back on defending the honor of his own home with a licorice revolver.

Everything is enormously high-spirited in "Adam's Rib." At one point, for instance, the defence sets out to prove the equality of the sexes by introducing a lady gymnast, who not only turns back-handsprings but picks the prosecuting attorney up and waves him in front of the judge as lightly as though he were a fly-swatter.

Spencer Tracy manages his role — which includes temper tantrums and two crying spells — with an offhand competence which is all it deserves. Katharine Hepburn performs in characteristic Hepburn style, which is, one realizes after her long absence from the screen, far less imitable than her numerous imitators seem to imagine. By wearing a series of shepherdess hats tied under her chin, and discarding shoulder-pads, she also achieved an advance-style note which filled most of the feminine audience with foreboding.

FOR MANY years practically all studies of screen adolescence have been based on Booth Tarkington's Willie Baxter. At best it is adolescence recollected in benevolent tranquility, and at worst it descends to the posturings and squawkings of Henry Aldrich.

The real truth about the fierceness, egoism and anguish of adolescence is something that adults no longer remember, or, perhaps, prefer to forget.

"DEVIL in the Flesh" wasn't written by an adult however. It was written by a 17-year-old French prodigy, Raymond Radiguet, in the form of an autobiographical novel. The novel was so instant in its experiences and intimacy that conservative French opinion was profoundly shocked. The screen version of the story is both fascinating and disturbing, since it explores with knowledge, compassion and ruthlessness an almost undiscovered country.

A 17-year-old student (Gerard Philipe) meets and falls in love with a French girl (Micheline Presle) who is engaged to a soldier at the front. Although she marries her soldier, nothing can turn the two lovers aside from the fierce drive of their desires. This is essentially the story, but it is told with precision and irony that make most film love stories sound like their own transcription in a screen magazine. As played by both Gerard Philipe and Micheline Presle, it has something to say about youth that has never perhaps been said on the screen before.

"SAINTS and Sinners" works a theme that has already seen considerable service on both stage and screen. The film presents a group of Irish villagers who are busy at the conniving, cajolery and quaint peasant dishonesty that have always been dear to the imagination of authors in love with Irish character. An Irish lad (Kieren Moore) has been falsely accused of pilfering, his sweetheart (Sheila Manahan) has turned against him, his admirable principles are under heavy assault by a visiting siren (Christine Norden) and on the outskirts of the story, all the little shopkeepers are busy diddling their customers. But the village has come under the influence of a local seeress, who has only to predict the end of the world to turn all the consciences inside out and bring the plot neatly right side up. Stage Irish characters have been excluded from the cast, but theatre Irish, who are an almost rigidly conventional type, are rampant. It is an immensely vociferous film, but only moderately entertaining.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

—London Films

ES ARLISS' *"Saints and Sinners."*

intermission

Lunch Downtown

by Joan Cavers

". . . . . AND all the way down that long street, the bear walked just a few paces behind me," said a voice from the next table. I looked at the speaker. She was not very young, not very tough. She sat with her friend, drinking coffee.

The friend was terribly impressed. "My dear!" she gasped, "you must have been terrified."

An expression of gentle deprecation flitted over the face of the companion of bears. "No," she said, "I don't think I was terrified. Just a bit . . . well . . . uncomfortable, perhaps." She smiled at the justice of her choice of adjective.

"But," said her friend, "bears are so dangerous. I'm always reading in the papers about the way they attack cottages, and threaten to make a dinner of the inhabitants. Oh my goodness, I can tell you I shan't go anywhere near the wild parts of Canada!"

England and its far off safety from such creatures as bears surged up into her mind, with regretful longing. "Bears!" she exclaimed. "Why, I've never seen a bear, personally."

"No," came the reply, "I don't suppose you have. There aren't any bears in England, I know. Not outside zoos, I mean. But there are a great many in Canada." And the satisfied lady drained her coffee and set down the cup with the air of one who has attained a certain distinction by associating with Bruin, though not intending to boast about it, of course.

MY NIECE Mary was quite frankly trying to overhear every word of the conversation, and while I found it interesting enough myself I had to make some effort to distract her attention. Her father is anxious that she should have good manners. Staring, and listening to what the people at the next table are saying, doesn't seem to me to be the sort of thing he would like. I made a clatter with my spoon, and began asking a question as to the state of her arithmetic. But she never heard me.

"A bear!" she said, and her voice was clear and loud, "a great brown bear walking about just as if he owned the place!" Her eyes shone. "Can you believe it?"

The lady with the bear story glanced over at us, having caught the arresting word "bear." I don't think she had any idea that it was her bear that was being mentioned. I think her mind was just running on bears, and she had slipped into the mood when she imagined that everybody had them in one form or another.

I LEANED forward and spoke softly into Mary's ear. "Don't stare so," I said, "you must realize that bears are quite common in Canada. When you have been here longer, and have got around a bit more, you'll be seeing bears for yourself."

Mary gazed intently at me. "Have you ever touched a bear?" she asked. "They have very soft fur," I said, remembering my childhood, "very thick and soft."

The next table and its occupants vanished into air. Mary had eyes and ears for nobody but me. I was dreaming of a big brown bear with bright eyes, lying very still, with a red-hot chip of wood burning a hole in its fur.

"Didn't it try to bite you?" whispered Mary, her blue eyes fairly bursting from her head.

"It was a hearth-rug," I said, "and after the log fell out of the fire I never saw it again."

"A dead bear!" scoffed Mary. "Do you mean that even though you are a Canadian you have never seen a live bear, and touched it? Never seen one opening a tin by banging it on the wall of your house? A kid at school told me that is what they do. Never met one walking down the street like . . . . the . . . ?" Her voice fell slightly, and she gesticulated towards the next table. I got up and put on my coat.

The English voice was saying, "There's never anywhere to park in London, you know, when you go to the theatre. But I can't see why he couldn't have brought the car to the door."

I helped Mary into her parka, it takes so long for her to do it alone, and she had dropped her mitts, too, and had to crawl under the table. As we passed the ladies with their heads together, the one with the English voice sat back with a jerk.

"And will you believe it?" she said. "When we got to the parking place, there was a huge African elephant standing right in front of the car!"

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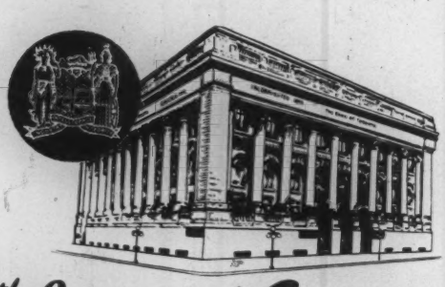

94th Annual Statement

Condensed General Statement as at November 30, 1949

ASSETS

Cash, Deposits with, and due from Other Banks		$ 81,701,884.
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	Not exceeding market value	203,222,429.
Municipal and Other Securities		21,662,493.
Call Loans (secured)		7,062,401.
Commercial and Other Loans		137,242,365.
Bank Premises		5,508,399.
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)		2,886,110.
Other Assets		102,256.
Total Assets		$459,388,337.

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$433,956,186.
Notes in Circulation		530,706.
Acceptances and Letters of Credit outstanding		2,886,110.
Other Liabilities		284,432.
Dividends and Bonus Declared		300,552.
Capital	$ 6,000,000.	
Reserve Fund	14,000,000.	
Undivided Profits	1,430,351.	
		21,430,351.
Total Liabilities		$459,388,337.

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In Each Issue—

SATURDAY NIGHT

★ 28 Departments
★ Editorials
★ Byline Writers
★ News Round-up

by and large

■ Arthur Naylor, 21, of Toronto, found himself in hospital with a fractured skull. Police said he had removed his shoes and was climbing over a veranda roof to get to his girl friend's second-story window. The girl refused to admit him and called her landlord who grabbed one of the shoes out of Naylor's hand and hit him over the head.

■ Robert Dey of New Westminster, BC, pleaded guilty to not producing a driver's licence when asked because he was wearing a kilt and had to leave his licence at home because a kilt has no pockets. In the circumstances he was given a suspended sentence.

■ Judge Laetare Roy and others upholding flawless French were pained in Quebec Court recently when witnesses in a case concerning skilled and apprentice mechanics talked of "lining de brake," "tournage de drum," "housing de clutch" and "facing de clutch." Lawyers saved the day by translating this garage lingo into *couverture de frein, tambour d'embrayage,* etc.

■ A broken window is going to cost Kee Dan, owner of a taxi office in Edmonton, $75. The window is 5' by 6' plate glass; one witness said he saw a woman with her leg through the window, but when police arrived she was not around.

■ A Montreal widow asked in Recorder's Court that a charge of threatening her which she had laid against her 65-year-old "boy friend" be withdrawn. Assenting, Recorder Plante asked why she laid the charge in the first place. A relative acting for her replied: "Your honor, it's this way. She's mad about him and everything he says hurts her." The widow is 73.

■ "She hit me with a club, she beat me up and knocked me down in the barn," said Cooksville (Ont.,) farmer David Wade. "He won't buy me any clothes," countered Mrs. Wade. "I even said please, but he said certainly not. I had to go to the Salvation Army for this coat. I should have my teeth out, but I don't want to take the family allowance cheque for that."

Wade further charged "she threatened me with a knife, and beat me up because I took the fuse from the light box so she couldn't wash on Sunday." A charge against Wade of failing to support his wife was dismissed.

■ Chief Ben Calf Robe and Chief Liden Many Bears, of the Blackfoot tribe, went to Toronto.

The story is that the two Chiefs

checked into the Royal York and asked for their rooms.

"Have you a reservation?" asked the desk clerk.

"Oh yes," the Chiefs replied gravely. "One of the biggest in Canada."

then and now

Anniversary

Jan 9, 86th; **Sir Joseph Andrew Chisholm,** Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

Wedding

Mayor Ernest W. Patterson of Saint John, NB, and Mrs. Ida M. **Bates;** in Saint John last month.

Appointments

General A. G. L. McNaughton is now a member of the International Joint Commission. He finished a two-year term as Canada's permanent delegate to the UN on Dec. 31, the end of Canada's term on the UN Security Council. The International Joint Commission is composed of Canadian and U.S. representatives to deal with disputes concerning the use of waters flowing in both countries.

Mr. Justice **Gerald Fauteux,** 49, of the Montreal Division of the Quebec Superior Court, and Toronto Lawyer **John R. Cartwright,** 54, have been appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada. Both were prominent in Canada's postwar spy probe.

Deaths

William Gladstone Jaffray, 79, President and publisher of *The Globe,* Toronto, from 1915 to 1936; of a heart attack in Atlantic City. The son of Senator Robert Jaffray, who acquired *The Globe* in 1882, he was a noted individualist and pioneered in barring liquor advertising in Canada and also refused cigarette advertisements.

Rev. Charles Henry Lowry, 92, one of the Presbyterian Church's oldest ministers in Canada; in Paris, Ont.

J. H. Wesson, re-elected for his 13th term as President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, largest business organization in the province.

Paul Prince, 52, MLA for The Battlefords, died in a Saskatoon hospital after an emergency operation. First elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1940, defeated 1944, re-elected 1948. Son of former Senator Benjamin Prince.

Senator John Ewen Sinclair, 69, of Summerside, PEI; at Charlottetown after a short illness. He was a member of the swine committee which visited Europe in 1909.

Msgr. H. P. MacPherson, 82, former President of St. Francis Xavier University and Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Antigonish, NS.

Mrs. Patrick F. Cronin, 84, great-grandchild of Judge D'Arcy Boulton, one of the first settlers in Upper Canada.

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

MODES FOR MIGRATION

RESORT CLOTHES designed for June-in-January wear are signs of what's to be for Spring and definitely to follow for Summer. So, whether you've a passage booked for the exotic lands of the South or are destined to be a frost-bitten stay-at-home, these out-of-season dresses mean something to you. If you are beforehanded, you may even want to buy part of your summer wardrobe now. Stocks in Resort Shops are usually pick of the crop.

Predictions: the low cut or strapless dress with cover-up jacket for around the clock . . . . sleeveless dress, often softly collared . . . . straighter, trimmer shorts, usually paired with loose-sleeved blouses or middy tops . . . . the little beach sweater, knit or otherwise . . . . separate beach skirt, especially when pleated . . . . costume coat of linen, raw silk or pastel fleece . . . . and the street length evening dress.

Illustrations: Shown above, a cocktail dress of lavender Irish linen with white chalk beading patterned like eyelet embroidery. By Jo Copeland . . . . Left, all-over rhinestones give added glitter to a grey and white star-printed cotton dress. Skirt is accordion pleated. By Ann Sadowsky.

Straight Teeth:

Handsome Is as Orthodontist Does

by Allan Anderson

THIS MONTH in Toronto the first public health orthodonic clinic in Canada officially opens its doors. Canada, far behind the U.S. in the attention paid to orthodontics, is now making an effort to catch up. But while, in some areas in the United States, there isn't a town of 10,000 population or more that hasn't an orthodontist, in Ontario for instance there are only 24 and 14 of those are in Toronto. There are only a handful of orthodontists elsewhere in Canada.

"Orthodontics" is just a scientific stand-offish word to most people. Dentists seldom mention it because of the shortage of orthodontists and because dentists, unless they graduated recently, know little about it themselves. Yet it is the most important development in dentistry in the last two decades.

What is it? It's the science of straightening teeth. That sounds rather insignificant but let's look at it for a minute. Orthodontic research (it's

PROTRUDING *teeth made normal.*

going full blast) is establishing techniques of handling a wide variety of troubles affecting teeth. Its emphasis increasingly is on the prevention of problems that later in life can only be ameliorated, not solved. So it looks to the children, at the ages of three and four, even.

Now, a routine dental check of a child's teeth is simply to make sure there are no cavities. There may be no cavities but all sorts of other things may be happening that will cause difficulties and unhappiness later on. Here's what may be happening:

A young child may suck its thumb and the front teeth may be gradually forced out by this action and grow that way.

Through heredity, a child may have protruding teeth. (Orthodontists shudder at the use of the uncomplimentary phrase "buck teeth", just as they prefer to say "teeth appliances" instead of "braces".) The condition may become more unsightly as the child grows up.

A child may have sinus trouble and not be able to breathe properly through his nose. He may be, then, what is called a "mouth breather". Now, the lips help to hold the front teeth in place and if the lips are usually open the action of the tongue may eventually flip the upper teeth out.

Also, acute sinusitis prevents the ordinary growth of the upper jaw. There isn't the usual space for the teeth, so the teeth buckle and some will pop out through the side of the arch from which the teeth grow. This may happen on one side only. Jawbone growth on one side of the face is also held back and the person has a lopsided look when an adult.

Catch Them Young

Children may lose their baby teeth prematurely—this is a very important cause of trouble—and some permanent teeth will come in early. This brings on a "malocclusion" where the teeth pattern is upset because some teeth get a head start and squeeze out the others.

Disease, tooth size, more or fewer teeth than usual (the regular number of teeth is 32—when there's any deviation it's usually less rather than more), malformations of the teeth may all mean years in and out of a dentist's chair in later life. If discovered in time the trouble could be fixed up easily in early childhood.

Dentists in fact spend most of their time fixing up teeth after the damage is done. Only in recent years has the research been done that lets them diagnose deviations in teeth pattern at an early stage.

The acknowledged father of orthodontics was an American, Edward Hartley Angle. He had a dynamic personality, set up an orthodontic school, wrote textbooks and had the orthodontic profession firmly under his thumb all his life. Angle was a marvellous technician. His approach was one of bands and wires. He didn't probe to any extent into causes and he taught that God gave each of us 32 teeth and we should, if at all possible, give them scrupulous care. He tended to ignore the child and emphasized adult treatment.

The American Association of Orthodontics, with members from the United States and Canada, accepted the Angle view of orthodontics. But as early as the 1920's one voice was raised in protest. That man was Dr. George Grieve of Toronto. He claimed categorically that, in certain cases, teeth should be extracted to make room for the rest of the teeth in a jaw that had not developed to full size.

There was so much objection to this point of view that a resolution was presented, but not acted on, to kick Grieve out of the profession. It took 20 years for Grieve to vindicate himself.

In the late 1930's Dr. Charles H. Tweed of Tucson, Arizona, advocated new methods of treatment and was classed with Grieve as a rebel. But times changed. Recently the editor of Angle's textbook, Dr. Robert H. W. Strang, said in his preface:

"Clinical orthodontia has made its advancement almost entirely through the methods of practice and subsequent writing and teaching of two individuals, Charles H. Tweed of Tucson, Arizona, and George Grieve of Toronto, Canada."

Dr. Grieve is now retired and lives quietly in his home in Toronto.

Orthodontists are specialist graduate dentists. After graduation they live in residency for a year and a half to two years. They usually write a Master's Degree at that time. Then, in Canada, they have to acquire a specialist's license from the province in which they live. Also, much more attention is given to orthodontic training in undergraduate dentistry now than was the case even 10 years ago.

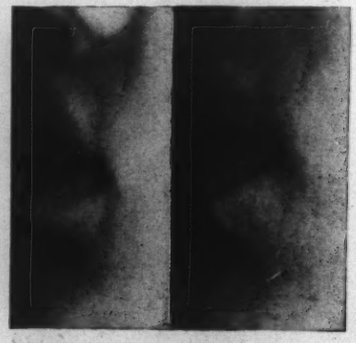
There is a postwar boom in orthodontics in Canada. There are part-time or full-time orthodontics departments in each of Canada's five dental schools at the universities of Toronto, McGill, Montreal, Alberta and Dalhousie.

U of T's is by far the largest with a staff of ten. Recently a 29-year-old firebrand from Iowa, Dr. Robert E. Moyers, was appointed Professor of Orthodontics and Head of the Department. Dr. Moyers is pushing research aggressively. He is primarily set on proving to the public, to dentists and to orthodontists that orthodontics can work wonders catching teeth trouble before it gets under way.

Cotton Moustache

Just how does the orthodontist go about his diagnosis and subsequent treatment? Let's take a few examples.

He may shape a tiny bit of cotton fluff into a moustache and place it under a child's nose. One side of the cotton may move away from the nose as the child breathes. The other side may stay put. Has that side of the



SPEECH, *appearance are improved.*

THUMB-*sucking may disfigure face.*

child's nose always been blocked? Perhaps. Then X-rays are taken and the blockage tracked down. Cartilage may have to be removed from the nose by a surgeon and the sinus cleared.

All this is done to allow the sinus to work as it should and the upper jaw and the teeth arch to grow normally on both sides of the face.

Suppose a child's teeth have erupted abnormally. One tooth may have come out near the front of the mouth behind the other teeth. The baby teeth may have been lost prematurely and the permanent teeth came through too early and "drifted".

That means that before all the permanent teeth were in (and there is a regular pattern of appearance) the ones in first had moved in the arch towards the front of the mouth as a result of the muscular action of the jaw. This crowded out the later permanent teeth, which, having no other place to appear, were pushed out the side of the arch and came up behind the rampaging earlier permanent teeth.

Now, it would seem logical that the orthodontist would pull the tooth crowding the others, but that's just what he doesn't do. He pulls one of the back teeth, which gives more room in the arch. The rampaging teeth give way and the tooth that had no place to go can now move into its proper spot.

If the tooth out of place had been pulled it would have meant that the dentist was just maintaining the abnormal state in the patient's mouth and there'd be more trouble later.

Some children who haven't sinus trouble, for one reason or another, become mouth breathers. If that's the case, then the orthodontist prescribes a shield which is placed in the child's mouth at night just before bedtime. It doesn't bother the child but it cuts off air through the mouth and the child learns to breathe through his nose. This prevents the development of out-thrust teeth.

Orthodontists stress the importance of keeping the baby teeth until the

---

ALLAN ANDERSON *is a free-lance writer and producer of the CJBC program, "Let's Find Out."*

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permanent teeth are due to arrive on the scene. This means decaying baby teeth should be filled or if they do fall out, the dentist can put in a "space maintainer" that holds any spot until time for a permanent tooth to appear.

If permanent teeth appear too early they upset the "eruptive pattern" of the teeth and unless that is maintained a person doesn't have regular teeth in their right places.

Orthodontists much prefer children to adults as patients. Varsity's Dr. Moyers, who sees plenty of patients (fifty a week in the orthodontic clinic operated as part of the University's dental school) says, "I would rather work with 50 children than one cranky 65-year-old whose dentures don't fit. Children are all business in the chair and appreciate what you do for them."

He sometimes gets angry at parents for not realizing their children need orthodontic attention. "If you saw the poor little beat-up children's mouths I see, you'd be angry, too," he declares.

Children, he says, should go to a dentist when they are three or four years old, and the dentist should not only look for cavities but any orthodontic work that needs to be done. Dr. Moyers was once called in to look at a two-day-old baby by a father who had been greatly impressed by the improvement in an older son's teeth after orthodontic care.

And for Adults Too

At four years of age, 80 to 85 per cent of the facial growth has been reached, so if a new dental plan has to be worked out for a child it has to be done quickly. At four or five all the permanent teeth in a child's mouth can be seen in an X-ray although they haven't appeared yet.

Of course, orthodontists can help adults, too, but it's usually a case of wires and appliances. Still, this is better than teeth irregularity for life and, although a person might have to go to an orthodontist on and off for half a year, the cost per hour is no more than going to an ordinary dentist.

But the great overwhelming advantage of orthodontic attention is aesthetically improved appearance. A little girl of four may have scarcely noticeable protruding teeth. No one worries about it. But when that girl is eighteen her heart may be breaking because of her unsightly teeth and it's a terrific problem to do anything about the problem then.

The contribution orthodontics can make to mankind is in "a planned permanent dentition", really a new approach in dentistry. So important has orthodontics become that at its last convention the American Association of Dental Schools devoted its main attention to orthodontics.

Admittedly, the new approach in orthodontics is new indeed, but as Dr. Moyers says, "It's too early maybe to expect the public and even the profession to know about the preventive value of orthodontics, but in five years it'll be a different story. People don't have to grow up with irregular teeth but to prevent that we have to catch them young, at best at three or four."

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Personalities:

Ottawa's Ball of Fire

by Meg McLaughlin

SHE'S a ball of fire, a kaleidoscope of words. Blonde, green-eyed, timeless and terrific! She's Evelyn Tufts, only woman member of the Ottawa Press Gallery.

Famous for her ultra femininity and her colorful high style clothes, as well as for her ability as a newspaper woman, Mrs. Tufts has been a member of the Gallery for 15 years. She can report the doings of parliament, it's been said, better than all the Ottawa reporters put together. She has a fabulous memory and can give details on government issues for years back.

—Capitol Press

EVELYN TUFTS

Mrs. Tufts has a roving commission from her paper, formerly *The Halifax Herald*, now *The Halifax Chronicle-Herald*. Between sessions she has covered stories from coast to coast of Canada, in the U.S., the U.K., and on the Continent.

Her rapid fire conversation is packed with drama, humor, and sudden switches from indignation to sympathy. It skims over personal and world events, funny incidents and news and views on a vast variety of subjects.

The *Herald* sent her to England to write about the Royal Wedding. With only 16 places in the Abbey allotted to the whole of Canada, she expected to write her story from the outside.

At the eleventh hour, the very night before the wedding, the King's Chamberlain appeared with a big white envelope. Her invitation! From her seat in the Abbey she could have touched the bride's train as she went up the aisle.

"Nearly froze to death of course. You know that old Abbey hasn't had so much as a match struck in it since 1066. And those poor little bridesmaids, just blue with the cold!"

To Make a Reporter

Evelyn Tufts is a shining example for those of the "never underestimate" school of thought. How she manages to get "impossible" tickets to the great events of the world, is her own secret . . . a secret known to a few women in every age.

"Luck, my dear, just running on luck," is her explanation. "It only needs two good stories to make a reporter, you know."

Her first lucky break came in 1935. In a matter of weeks, her name jumped from an "unknown" among the book reviews in *The Halifax Herald*, to a byline in 200 North American newspapers.

The *Herald* took a gamble and sent her into the Arctic with a party which included Lord Duncannon, eldest son of the Earl of Bessborough, then Governor General. She sent back stories

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

the lighter side

Moment de Ballet

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"WHY diesel engines?" Mrs. Amos asked.

"Because I am interested in ballet," the young man explained.

With the last cocktail swimming gently just behind her eyes she grasped at intelligent meaning. "Ballet Méchanique?"

"No Sadler's Wells Ballet," he said.

"Oh." she said.

"You see I took the job so I could be in town when the Sadler's Wells Company got here," he explained. "In fact I took it on the understanding that they would get tickets for me. Then it turned out they couldn't."

"Of course they couldn't," she said, "Terribly important people wrote in weeks ahead and couldn't get tickets. Then at the last moment terribly unimportant people went down and picked up tickets without any trouble. It was absolutely arbitrary."

"Oh I got my tickets," he said, "I'll tell you about it. You won't believe it."

The party had become a little like informalized ballet itself, with groups joining and dissolving. One such group now got between Mrs. Amos and the young man. They were discussing the forthcoming Kinsey report on the Sexual Life of the American Female, and some said they intended to go away until the storm blew over and others that they meant to stick it out with the volunteer discussion groups in the city. The argument went on for some time, then the intervening group pleasingly withdrew and Mrs. Amos and the young man reverted to the original figure.

"SO you got the tickets?" she asked.

Yes, he had got the tickets. Someone had found them for him. Someone named Endergast, or Harris, or Inkstetter, she couldn't afterwards remember which. "I had four seats in the fourth row," he said.

She nodded. "So you did get to the ballet?"

"Just a minute," he said, "First I sold two of the tickets to a lady I met in a bus lineup."

At least is sounded like bus lineup. She couldn't be sure for at that moment he turned and sliding two glasses from a passing tray handed one to her. It was consummately managed, with a continuous moving grace of line, and she found herself accepting it in the same motion. "Beautiful," she said.

"Not particularly," he said, "But she was very keen on ballet. And anyway both sets of tickets were for the same program."

"But you still had the other two tickets," she said.

HE nodded. "I kept them here," he said, tapping his breast pocket, "I didn't part with them day or night."

"You slept with them under your pillow," she said.

"I didn't part with them day or night," he repeated, "I had invited this girl to go to the ballet with me. First there were to be cocktails, then dinner, then the ballet. I had every detail worked out."

"But you couldn't lose the tickets!" she cried.

"It's more complicated than that," he said.

"It sounds complicated," she admitted, "It sounds as complicated as diesel engines."

The moment had come, the precise choreographical moment when someone came forward with the idea of telephoning the Mayor. But why at this moment, she wondered, without putting the question aloud. Party and ballet were becoming indistinguishable, so that to ask why at any moment was to intrude the crude representational point of view on enigmatic beauty. She let the chorus go by.

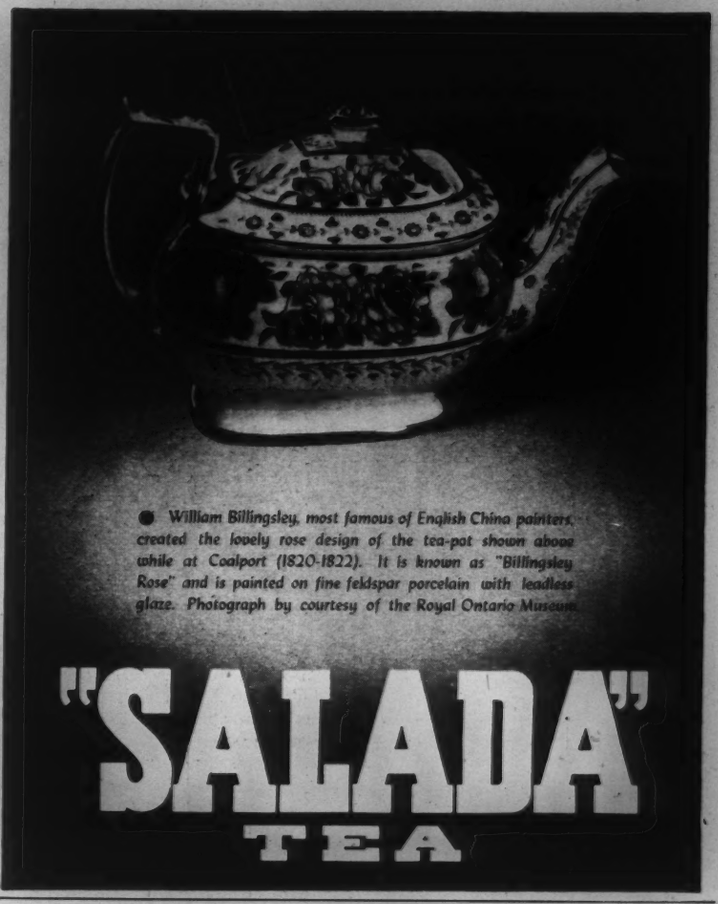
"So you did get to the ballet?" she asked.

"This is the incredible part," he said, "About five o'clock just to make sure I took the tickets out of my pocket to look at them." He went through the pantomine of taking the tickets from his pocket and looking at them. "The tickets," he said, "were for the matinee performance, and the matinee performance was just over."

"Ah, dear God!" wailed Mrs. Amos and sank on a sofa with a moment as calculated in its beauty and desolation as the final moment of *Le Lac des Cygnes*.

"You're terrific," he said, and she rose as if to a curtain call, barely restraining herself from sinking in a low bow. "Anyway, they'll be back next year," she said.

"I know," he said, "that's why I'm staying with diesel engines."



● William Billingsley, most famous of English China painters, created the lovely rose design of the tea-pot shown above while at Coalport (1820-1822). It is known as "Billingsley Rose" and is painted on fine feldspar porcelain with leadless glaze. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28

from the Northwest Territories, from Eldorado and Port Hearne.

The second break came at Port Hearne, when a judicial party flew in, on their way to conduct a murder trial in an Eskimo village farther north. On their invitation, Mrs. Tufts joined the party. Her reports of the strange trial in the snowy wastes of the Arctic Circle were read by millions all over North America.

There, she had the field to herself. She was the only reporter within a thousand miles of the story. During the next trial she covered, however, the tiny blonde from Wolfville, NS, rubbed shoulders with writers like Walter Winchell, Edna Ferber and Walter Lippmann.

That was the famous Lindbergh case, when Hauptmann was being tried for his life, and she was the only Canadian reporter. She had been holidaying in New York City when the *Herald* wired her to hotfoot it to Flemington, NJ, for the trial.

"It was fantastic. All the newspaper people and lawyers in the country wanted to get into that courtroom. Don't know how I managed to get a pass to the trial, but I did. Kept it sewn inside my clothes, too!" For 31 days, she worked side by side with the biggest names in the journalistic field. "That was an education in itself."

Chatty Style

Mrs. Tufts believes there is no more rewarding life than that of reporting. "It's hard work, of course, but you learn so much, and see so much." She likes best to write feature stories and the "story behind the news."

Her daily stories are often written in a chatty colloquial style, as informal as a personal letter. Many of them read like a breezy comedy, and her voice is heard through the print.

She describes a recent discussion in the House about the Temiscouata Railway, which had been "unloaded" on the CNR. "This rusty relic of the Victorian era, which winds forlornly through the Quebec bush," is criticized severely by some of the members . . . "Up, then, rose the member for Temiscouata, the canny and resourceful Jean François Pouliot, to do battle for this pet local project."

She has no qualms about slang and uses it to dramatic effect. Describing crime comics, she writes, ". . . police and the law in general are portrayed as being inept, stupid and dumb, while the 'smart cookie' with the 'rod' outwits them all and in general makes monkeys of them until the very last page, when he has to be 'bumped off' or runs his sleek car into a tree in order to comply with the law."

Any conversation with Mrs. Tufts usually winds up with a discussion about women. *Why* aren't there more women in the government, and *why* aren't there more in the Press Gallery? "That's the only fault I have to find with Canadian men," she says. "They've got a plot to keep women out of government. I can't understand it. There's no sex in brains or capacity that I can see."

Her friends tell her she worries too much about this. "But how can I help it, sitting there day after day looking at all those men, without one woman's face to break the monotony. Women are the civilizers of the world. They always have been, and there should be a few of them in the government."

During the depression Mrs. Tufts saw bushels of apples rotting on the ground in Nova Scotia. A few miles away she saw a fisherman's wife clutching a precious 20 cent box of prunes because she'd been told her children needed fruit. "Women wouldn't let things like that happen. They have a sense of realism and they'd find a way somehow. . . For one thing, if they had to raise the rents, they'd do it in the summertime not the winter."

Perhaps women don't know enough about government yet, Mrs. Tufts says, "but 'we are not bred so dull but we may learn!' "

DREAM KITCHEN *in West Block of Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, is new headquarters of Hazel Freeman, Chief Home Economist for the Fisheries Dept. Establishment will be part of the Department's new Consumers Service Branch.*

Brain-Teaser:

Fun Is Where You Find It

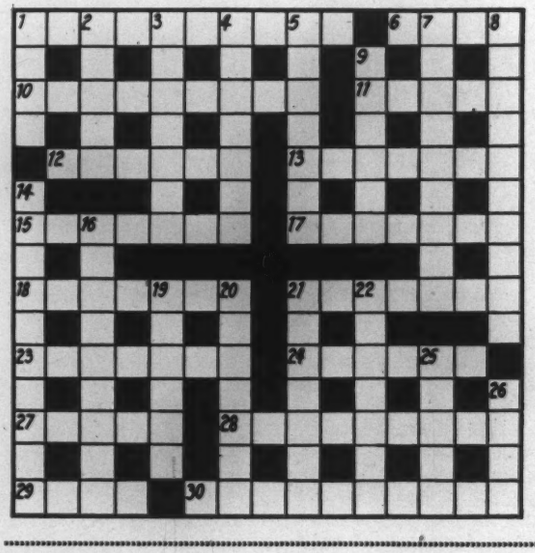
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Curtail joy? You make me laugh! (10)
6. Noted home of the elderly Macdonald, perhaps. (4)
10. Inventor, but not of electric light. (5, 4)
11. With strings attached to the henpecked husband. (5)
12. I rub it often at the keyboard. (6)
13. Run lady! It's in the bag! (7)
15. Averts disaster with a wave of color. (3, 4)
17. Did his head whirl with his philosophy? (7)
18. He gives his relations a jolt. (7)
21. B.K. gets around the Gaelic R in a mad frenzy. (7)
23. Hairless dessert? (7)
24. Just one small lump, please! (6)
27. River made by the King of France. (5)
28. A chip of the old block in Newfoundland. (9)
29. With us it sounds like nose trouble. (4)
30. The tax has outside approval (but what a mess inside!) (10)

DOWN

1. It's I that leave jiu-jitsu to the Africans (2-2)
2. Put me in bed. (5)
3. All rust, but purifying. (7)
4. Your immediate occupation. (7)
5. Tells tales outside. (7)
7. Dear Romeo, let's fly from here. (9)
8. Well-known fact suggested by the dollar discussions. (5, 5)
9. The lap is usually ahead of it, azure aware. (6)
14. Are these the kind you shell-out on Hallowe'en? (4-6)
16. Wet with the spirit of 29. (9)
19. Sound church centres for rascals. (6)
20. Their colonies are barely populated. (7)
21. Strip, ready for dressing. (7)
22. Holey posers! (7)
25. Nuts with a screw this way. (5)
26. John Yocom will manage to do it. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 9 down. Ring out the old, ring in the new.
9. Resolutions
10. Sou
11. Nineteen
12. Versed
14. Ingrate
17. Montana
18. Tillage
20. Good dog!
22. Entire
23. Birthday
27. Eve
28. Assassinate
29. White elephant

DOWN

2. Ibsen
3. Galatea
4. Untie
5. Troy
6. Eastern
7. Last stand
8. Auld lang syne
9. See 1 across
13. Smug
15. Gold teeth
16. Eyes
19. Abreast
21. Ostrich
24. Issue
25. Drain 26. Esme

What Can Be Expected From Revival of German Trade?

Will This Regrowth Continue And Can Canada Export to Share In and Profit From It?

by Peter Dobell

THE IMMENSE growth of Germany's foreign trade and industrial production represents the principal fact in European economic development over the past year. In view of the hatred and dread which Germany has evoked during this century, is this growth something to encourage or to fear and to prevent? What factors have caused this improvement? Will the trend continue? Can Canada share in and profit from this revival of German trade? And finally, what significance does it have for European prosperity—and peace?

The spate of publicity over the devaluation of the pound and its effect in bringing about the immediate devaluation of a score of other currencies has helped greatly to re-establish confidence in the world influence of the pound, and to focus public attention on the critical condition of international trade. Both these effects of devaluation may be counted as advantages. Not so, however, the undue prominence given to Britain, for it has tended to obscure in the public mind the real importance of certain other countries to European and world recovery.

Central Position

A real tragedy in Europe has resulted from general indifference to the logical consequences of Germany's central economic position, for it has permitted to go unquestioned the continuous failure of American officials to use their control of Germany's foreign trade in the imaginative way that was open to them in order to stimulate the restoration of the free convertibility of European currencies.

Instead of taking advantage of Germany's central location, and using her as a primer to pump dollars through European trade channels, American policy has been to confine German trade within the cramping limits of a series of bilateral agreements negotiated by the Joint Export-Import Agency, the name given to the department of Military Government which formerly administered German trade.

It would be unfair to criticize the Allies—it should be noted that Britain originally had equal powers with the United States in the formation of trade policy—for not having introduced an enlightened policy from the first. In those happy, optimistic times after Germany's surrender, two erroneous assumptions were almost universally accepted: the one, that Europe could regain prosperity by its own efforts, with some UNRRA help from America, and the other, that Germany could be reduced to a semi-agricultural community.

False Assumptions

Naturally Allied trade policy in Germany, being based on these false assumptions, could not fail to be short-sighted. But the extraordinary fact is that, in spite of the subsequent readjustments in world thinking and policy, represented by the Marshall Plan, the new Level-of-Industry in Germany and British devaluation, American trade policy in Germany is still being conducted according to the original principles, although targets have been substantially raised. Almost all foreign trade is confined within bilateral agreements, which is the more remarkable in view of America's frequently stated hostility to the principles of bilateralism.

The new German currency, the *Deutsche Mark*, has been, since currency reform a year ago June, one of the strongest in Europe. This follows inevitably from its substantial dollar backing. But this support, so welcome because of the strength it carries with it, has had the undesirable effect of hindering Germany's trade with other European countries, already very short of dollars.

To get around this problem, JEIA authorities took the simplest way out and negotiated a series of bilateral treaties, which in effect are little more than barter agreements, where small deficits on either side are payable quarterly in dollars. For example, there is a Graeco-German trade treaty, where Greece has agreed to exchange $25,000,000 of wheat and olive oil for machinery. Greece is expected to have a $2,000,000 deficit, which she must pay in dollars or Swiss francs.

In all, German trade is carried on within the bounds of some two dozen similar treaties. The effect is to prevent the German importer from buying in the cheapest market, while giving undesirable protection to the exporter and manufacturer.

And it is exactly here that Canada finds most to criticize in bilateralism, for, not having signed a treaty with Germany, we find ourselves discriminated against. Fortunately some free dollars may be spent outside the area of trade agreements, but only in two instances. Either the commodity must be an essential, unobtainable in the trade agreement area, of which nickel is an example, or it must be offered at a price at least five per cent lower than that quoted by one of the agreement countries. Thus, if Canada is to sell newsprint to Germany, the price must be five per cent lower than that offered by Sweden, which has signed a treaty, or the German importer will be told that the currency is not available, and that he must buy Swedish paper.

Food Shortage

Another problem with which JEIA had to wrestle is that of conserving Germany's dollar supplies. Last year Germany received a total of $1,100,000,000 of foreign aid, composed of direct subsidies of $637,000,000 from the United States and $70,000,000 from Great Britain, and ECA aid of $404,000,000. Exports financed another $417,000,000 worth of imports. But Germany has great shortages of food and most raw materials, neither of which are produced in surplus in Europe. Therefore $800,000,000 foreign aid was drained off immediately to buy food in North and South America and another $100,000,000 was required for cotton, fertilizer and oil, leaving a very reduced supply of dollars to pay for other imports.

Nevertheless, having once recognized these difficulties, it is still reasonable to criticize JEIA for having stuck too closely to bilateralism in financing Germany's buying in Europe and the non-dollar areas. It would be more beneficial—though less mechanical to administer—if, wherever possible, it were to apply the classical economic principle of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, rather than seeking religiously to establish a balance of trade with each country.

Admittedly this might mean less direct buying in the United States; it would certainly result in larger dollar deficits with some countries, of which Canada would be one. But surely this could be justified to the U.S. State Department on the undeniable grounds that all dollars, no matter where spent, will eventually find their way back to America?

The virtue of such a policy would be to stimulate both trade and the free conversion of currencies by putting a great premium on competition, the incentive being the possibility of

—Wheeler

GERMAN TRADE *is now more in German hands. Key man is Chancellor Adenauer, a free enterpriser.*

—Miller

IN GERMANY, *a little bit of London. New stone and bar fronts are still the most evident signs of German revival. Home and school construction lags.*

PETER DOBELL is a Canadian doing post-graduate work at Oxford University. He has made frequent visits to Germany, and has contributed several articles to SN dealing with political and business conditions in that country.

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Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1950, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of February next, to shareholders of record of 31st December, 1949.

By order of the Board.

I. K. JOHNSTON,
General Manager.

Toronto, 14th December, 1949.

earning more U.S. dollars. Nor is this a revolutionary proposal. It is merely the true application of the principles of ERP and it is a pity that senior JEIA officials had not taken more of a lead in this regard.

The success or failure of attempts by ERP, JEIA and now the West German Government to re-establish European and German trade are of great consequence to Canada. Our particular dependence on a high volume of international trade obliges us to be sympathetic to all attempts to promote freer trade, just as it leads us to oppose restrictive policies such as bilateralism.

The German trade used to be one of our most valuable. Before the war it stood fourth in value for both imports and exports, and was roughly balanced at just under $20,000,000. In the last couple of years we have had an annual favorable trade balance with Germany of about $5,000,000 and another $15,000,000 through ECA off-shore purchases. During the first six months of 1949 direct German buying in Canada increased considerably to $6,000,000, while German exports have jumped from $800,000 to $2,000,000. If left unhindered, this agreeable trend would continue, because of Germany's need for so many of the raw materials which Canada supplies. However, there is one movement in U.S. trade policy in Germany which seeks to curtail this, as it represents a considerable drain on dollars. In fact, in an effort to establish a more balanced trade, JEIA, while it was still operating, tried to persuade our Government to sign a bilateral agreement, threatening gently that if it failed to do so, there might be some future difficulty in finding dollars to finance German imports from Canada.

Resisted Pressure

Our Government wisely resisted the pressure, refusing to sign on the grounds that bilateral agreements are unsound economically, and that we should immediately be faced with a number of governments demanding similar privileges.

For economic as well as political reasons we shall want to increase our trade with Germany. So long as that country has free dollars, we can count on considerable purchases. It is encouraging, too, to know that ERP visualizes a permanent increase in German imports from North America, which should give us an opportunity to double our pre-war exports. The inevitable difficulty is that this trade can only be financed if European currencies are once again freely convertible into dollars.

To ensure this Canada must, like the United States, increase her purchases in Europe; and after Great Britain, Germany is the logical place for us to buy necessary manufactured goods. Devaluation has made German goods competitive. And, although still tied to the dollar, Canada can look forward to the day when Germany will be an alternative non-dollar source of supply for chemicals, glass, ceramics, optical instruments and certain specialized machinery, to mention some of the best-known products.

Protection for the Multitude

Continental's Consultant Was First To Use Radio Advertising To Sell Hospital and Sickness Policies

by Robert Young

"WHEN a man's sick, or hurt, or his wife's in hospital, he needs cash on the line. And that's the way he gets it from us. Right on the line."

Tall, erect, and at 69 still as spare-framed as a college athlete, with a shining shock of white hair and shaggy brows, Robert Davenport Bedolfe, Canadian general consultant of Continental Casualty Company, stood at the window in his large corner office on the first floor of Toronto's towering Federal Building and gazed thoughtfully at the traffic, beeping its blatant way along Richmond Street.

"In fact," he said, "that's one of the two basic principles of our business philosophy. We believe it's a sound one."

There is a ring of pride in his voice whenever he speaks of the company

—Rapid, Grip & Batten

ROBERT BEDOLFE

hose destiny he has done so much to ape over the past quarter century. nd his pride is not unwarranted. hen he took over as General anager in 1923, Continental's entire eration involved less than a dozen ents, less than $250,000 in annual emiums, and was directed from a y office on King Street East. Today the company boasts nine fices in Toronto and offices in every ajor centre in the Dominion. The ff has increased from six to more ap 250. Instead of a scant dozen idely scattered agents, the company w has more than 600 representaes throughout the country, most of m full-time Continental men. Anal premiums, worth less than a arter million dollars in 1923, have wn to more than $6,500,000.

"What's the other principle?" we ed.

Bedolfe glanced at us questioningly, n smiled disarmingly. "Policies," said. "Protection plans. You have devise policies that offer people the protection they want and need. That's really the first step. Then, when a legitimate claim is presented, you take care of it promptly and cheerfully.

"To grow," he went on, "you have to justify people's faith in you, over and over again. That's exactly what we try to do. We've paid over sixty-two thousand dollars on a single disability claim in Toronto. Last year we paid out millions of dollars in claims in Canada."

He moved over behind his desk and sat down. "Devise sound and useful policies, and handle claims quickly and cheerfully. That's our creed." The quick, surprising smile came again. "Maybe that's one reason why we're the biggest accident and sickness company in Canada."

It could be. But there's another reason too—one that in itself is largely responsible for the reason expressed by Bedolfe. And that, as top level insurance executives in both Canada and the United States will testify, is the character of Bedolfe himself.

Superb Salesman

A sound and aggressive planner, a superb salesman, a hardworking administrator, and possessed of an almost uncanny understanding of the problems that worry the "man-on-the-street," he has won the respect and admiration of colleagues, agents, employees and policyholders alike. And in doing so, he has guided his company from a position of obscurity to one of unchallenged supremacy in the field of accident and sickness insurance in Canada.

Typical of his ability to present protection plans that fit the exact needs of the people was his introduction in Canada last summer of the now famous "Polio Policy." Described by *Time* as an "underwriters' best-seller," for a $5.00 premium it provided a person with up to $5,000.00 cash in case of polio striking within two years; for a $10.00 premium it gave family coverage for two years, providing up to $5,000.00 cash for each member. Offered at the height of the polio epidemic, it cracked sales records from almost the first day.

Another instance, this time of Bedolfe's fine merchandising sense, occurred a few years ago when hospital insurance was a new boomer. Almost every company in the field was using direct mail cards and letters to introduce their hospital protection plans to the public. It was a neck-and-neck race, all along the line. Then, one day, Bedolfe called Ross Heins, his assistant general manager into his office.

"Ross," he said. "We're using direct mail to merchandise our hospital plans. But have you ever thought of using *radio* to merchandise our direct mail pieces?" The result was the greatest landslide of hospitalization protection ever seen in Canada.

business angle

We Misunderstand Britain

WHEN you go to England, as I did recently, you get a new slant on this big matter of the "dollar gap," which is of course the amount by which a nation's sales to dollar countries fall short of paying for its imports from them. Here, almost anyone you meet will say: "I'm all for ERP and any other aid that's going to help Britain get back on her feet. But what's really needed is that Britain herself do something to close her dollar gap. Until she does, aid to Britain is money down the drain."

Repeat that in Britain, and they'll tell you: "Mister, if our dollar gap's to be closed, you've got to help close it. It's your concern too, you know. It can only be closed by our buying less from you, or selling more to you. If we could do enough of the second, we wouldn't have to do any of the first. And you have a dollar gap of your own. You're paying out a lot of dollars for goods we'd like to sell you. Why not buy from us?"

They've got a pretty strong case. Incidentally, British goods are usually tops in quality and design; the British are now giving priority to orders for Canada; they're conforming to Canadian standards on screw-threads, etc., and setting up servicing depots here.

Our Goods Cost More

THEN there's the effect on trade of the currency devaluations. Britons have the highest regard for Canada, but they think we're not facing the facts when we gripe about their not buying more of our goods. The devaluations of September 18 last made British goods easier for us to buy, because it now takes fewer dollars to buy pounds, but Canadian goods have become more expensive for Britons. On the other hand, British pounds buy as much as ever when used for the goods of countries which devalued as much as Britain. Britons feel that it's our currency that's out of line today.

Britain is criticized strongly on this side for spending her strength on "unrequited exports." This means exports for which Britain does not receive either goods or the currency of the country receiving them, but only pounds which that country had accumulated during the war. Britain feels she has (1) an obligation to honor her currency, and (2) that by exporting needed goods — mostly capital goods — she is strengthening the economies of the countries receiving them, and thereby bolstering them against communism; that, in fact, she is acting on the principle of President Truman's "Fourth Point."

Britain is criticized most for living beyond her means and pursuing policies that are carrying her towards inevitable bankruptcy. But Britain's recent White Paper on the Balance of Payments seems to refute this assumption. As reported by *The Observer* (London), it shows that Britain's deficit on current account with the outside world has been reduced from £630 millions in 1946 to £10 millions in the first half of 1949. Secondly, and even more surprising, far from living on her capital Britain has again become a large-scale investor in the outside world.

New Savings, Debts Paid

FROM January 1, 1947, to July 1, 1949, she invested overseas no less than £468 millions, this amount being the excess of new investments over the sale or loss of old investments. During the same period she paid back £467 millions of her debts to India, Pakistan, Persia and Egypt, so that since the beginning of 1947 her national capital account has improved by £935 millions—half of it paid debts, half new savings.

On the other side of the picture, there is the fact that while paying debts and building up new investments in Asia and Africa, Britain received Marshall Aid amounting to £335 millions by July 1, 1949, despite which her gold reserves fell, by the same date, by £206 millions. Deducting this total of £541 millions from the £935 millions of the new investments and paid debts leaves £394 millions as the amount by which Britain's overseas capital account improved from January 1947 to July 1949.

As a nation Britain is not consuming more than she produces, or taking more from the outside world as a whole than she gives to it, says *The Observer*. If the world economy were still a functioning organism, in which deficits incurred with one country were automatically balanced by surpluses earned in another, she would be all right. Unfortunately, that is not the case. The problem is one of international adjustment, which Britain alone cannot face.

No more can Canada find a solution alone. It's evident that hope lies only in cooperation. However, that fact is becoming more widely understood today.

by P. M. Richards

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Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

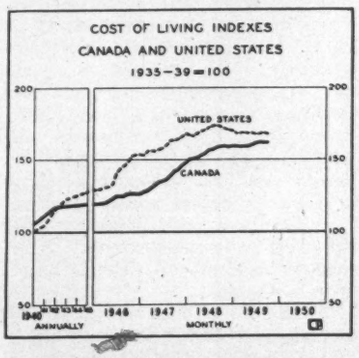
BUSINESS activity in Canada, as measured by bank clearings and retail trade, has continued at a high level, though at the moment there is the usual post-Christmas slump. The total of cheques cashed in 1949 up to October 31 was $70,618,438,000, an increase of 8.9 per cent over the corresponding period of 1948. Virtually all 1949 Canadian production figures, so far as they are available, have shown gains over the like periods of the previous year.

Overall employment holds close to the all-time peak, though some areas, notably in the Maritime Provinces, have been sharply affected by the cuts in Britain's food purchases. Industrial reports from across the country indicate that new orders have lately tended to decline, and there are many signs that business, both manufacturing and retail, will become definitely more competitive over the next few months.

Prices:

1949 TRENDS

POSTWAR living costs have climbed in both Canada and the United States—but the increases have not been parallel. U.S. costs soared sharply with removal of price controls and



during 1949 showed a tendency to fall off. Canadian costs climbed more gradually, but retained the upward tendency during most of 1949.

The Bureau of Statistics graph shows the trend of Canadian and U.S. living costs since 1940—but it does not compare them. The graph starts from the assumption that living costs in the period 1935 to 1939—and they were different in the two countries to start with—equal 100. Therefore, the graph shows simply how costs have varied in each country—in terms of each country's base figure.

Hydro:

GREEN LIGHT

BC'S WATER Rights Comptroller, Major R. C. Farrow dismissed the objections of the west coast fishing industry to proposed hydro-electric developments in the Province and gave the Aluminum Company of Canada the green light on its $500,000,000 aluminum and hydro project on the Nechako River.

During the summer and fall the fisheries had been outspoken opponents of the development, claiming the dams would kill the salmon "run" (SN Nov. 8). It was for this reason that the company concentrated its survey on the Nechako River rather than on the Chilco which is the spawning ground of the Fraser River run.

The Government's OK doesn't go the whole way though. Victoria retains the right to approve the company's plans and specifications before construction is undertaken; and before approval is granted, the plans will also be submitted to the Canadian Fisheries Department.

■ A Vancouver bylaw closes retail stores in the city on Wednesday afternoons, but on the Wednesday before Christmas, the Hudson's Bay Co. and 100 other Vancouver retail stores gave late shoppers a break and kept their doors open in spite of the bylaw. Police didn't close the stores, but by 1 o'clock they were floorwalking—taking the names of clerks and customers (the latter for witnesses).

City council had passed an amendment permitting stores to open on Wednesday after Christmas, and the HBC had urged that the Wednesday before Christmas be allowed for as well. Alderman Bert Showler had protested the amendment—the bylaw was the result of a plebiscite and should only be changed by the will of the people, "not" he quipped, "by a bunch of adventurers".

Mines:

URANIUM SEARCH

MORE than $1,000,000 is likely to be spent in 1950 on exploration and development in the expanding search for uranium in Saskatchewan, according to W. J. Bichan, Director of the Mineral Resources Branch of the Provincial Government. About 1,200 uranium claims have been granted and to keep them in good standing holders will have to spend $100 each on development in 1950. Nearly $500,000 was expended on development this year. Greatest interest has been centred in the extreme northwest section of the province, near the end of Lake Athabaska, where numerous mining interests have properties.

Housing:

COUNTRY AI

AFTER planning and building for more than a year, the first of three housing units at Dorval, near Montreal, was ready for its 32 tenants. Owners of the Dorval Garden Apartments think they have established (for the family with an income of $600 and over) a new trend in housing: city living in a country atmosphere.

The cheapest apartment — two rooms — rents for $65; the most expensive for $112.50. It is definitely not the answer for a mass housing scheme. Nor was it meant to be.

Within walking distance of both the CP and CN stations (20 minutes to Montreal), the apartment block faces Lake St. Louis and, the owners promised, they will see to it that safe swimming areas are marked.

For the children there are playrooms — including a photographic darkroom — in the basement. Adults, too, will find a convenient room for games, such as ping-pong. A nursery is next to the laundry and large observation panels connect the two.

U.K. business

Exports:

DOLLAR SALES

THE problem of selling more goods to the Dollar Areas is one in which the fortunes of the entire Sterling Area are closely involved. At a special Press Conference held in December, the President of the Board of Trade and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were unable either to indicate that the

—CP

ID DEVALUATION *pay? Board of rade President Wilson couldn't say.*

evaluation of sterling had gone any rious way towards balancing ster-ng-dollar payments or that in these rcumstances the British Government as willing to consider extending spe-al incentives to dollar exporters.

The sterling value of British exports d re-exports to the six hard currency eas which matter had increased by out 25 per cent over the immediate e-devaluation showing. This certain-did not indicate any increase in lume.

Certainly, no one actually doing siness across the Atlantic is sanguine out the possibilities. Despite every-ng that the President of the Board Trade said to the contrary, it re-ins the fact that even with the und devalued the major impediment increasing sales of Sterling Area ods in the dollar markets is price. On their side, the Americans are mistakably well disposed towards itish goods and are doing what they to take them. Substantial measures ease entry through the ports have eady been made in conformity with undertakings given at the Wash-ton Conference.

While the fundamental adjustments American Customs can only be de by a complete overhaul of the stoms Act—which may be effected the Customs Bill to be put before ngress early in 1950—a great deal been done in improving the ad-nistration of the present law and in erally making life easier for the erican importer and the Sterling ea exporter.

Beyond this, to give guidance to itish exporters, the National Retail y Goods Association of the United tes has prepared a long list of Brit-goods which department stores and er American retailers think they can sell and are anxious to get. This list has attracted a great deal of attention, and it evidences goodwill on the part of American buyers. It does not, however, provide much cheer for British exporters.

It shows, in brief, that the Americans are willing to help the dollar drive by buying what they have always bought from Britain. Of 190 items in the list, 150 were in the china and textile categories, and these are the old, steady dollar earners for Britain. And even here, American willingness to buy is hedged around with many qualifications. Delivery must be improved; design must be adjusted to American tastes; packaging must conform to the standards and styles accepted in the U.S.; and prices must not be increased and would produce better results if they were lowered.

This does not get anyone very far, and certainly does not bear out the statement of the President of the Board of Trade that there is an enormous untapped American market for lines of goods which hitherto have not figured in British shipments.

U.S. business

Policy:

ECA BUDGET

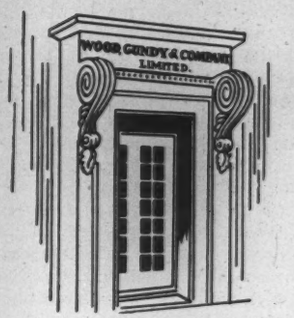
CONGRESS is becoming increasingly critical of Economic Cooperation Administration operations. Senators who recently returned from European tours are telling their business friends that Marshall Aid should be cut as much as $1 billion in the coming fiscal year.

ECA appropriations for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, total $3,778,000,000. Administrator Hoffman plans to ask Congress for slightly more than $3,000,000,000 in the new budget. That would entail a

—Globe and Mail

ECA CHIEF *Hoffman: For Europe's recovery, a $3 billion appropriation.*

cut of $678,000,000 from the 1949-50 figure. The odds are that Congress will not slice the Hoffman request very severely despite the loud talk. Hoffman will slug it out with Congress as he did last year. He has put Congress on notice that even if ECA is liquidated in 1952, America must continue to spend at least $2,000,000,000 a year



Investments for January

A general review of Canadian business activity and a summary of security market action during 1949 are included in our January Review and Securities List, along with some of the factors affecting the outlook for 1950.

Special comment is included concerning Imperial Oil Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Great Lakes Power Company, Limited, Canadian Car and Foundry Company Limited and Massey-Harris Company Limited.

A broad list of Canadian securities to yield from 3% to over 6% is offered for current investment.

A telephone call or note to our nearest office will bring to you a copy of this new Review.

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Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

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"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

BURNS & CO. LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Directors of the company have declared the following quarterly dividends on Class "A" and Class "B" shares payable in 1950; January 28th, Class "A", $1.40 per share. Class "B", 40c per share. April 28th, Class "A" and Class "B", 40c each. July 28th, Class "A" and "B", 40c each. October 28th, Class "A" and Class "B", 40c each.

Dividends are payable to shareholders of record the 7th day of each dividend month.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED
R. J. Dinning,
President.

(National Trust Company Limited, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, is the Transfer Agent.)

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 252

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY 1950, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 16th December, 1949.

on foreign aid at Marshall Plan's end.

While Hoffman may get almost all the appropriation he wants, Congress probably will set up the next round of Marshall funds on an earmarking basis. This would require the use of the funds for specific purposes without the present freedom to switch from unwanted to wanted items.

Farm State Congressmen are determined to insure a market for a large portion of American surplus crop, whether Europeans want the commodities or not. The farm bloc tried to earmark funds last year but were unsuccessful. Now, with huge crops overhanging markets that are bolstered only by Government subsidy, the farm group will try again and may be more successful this time. This could make it more difficult for ECA to buy wheat, fertilizers and some other commodities from Canada as they have in the past.

Advertising:

NEW PRODUCT

SALES of Anahist, a cold preventative tablet, have soared from nothing to more than $1,000,000 since it was placed on public sale a few weeks ago. As a result of these meteoric sales the product has been placed on allocation despite an output of 2,000 gross bottles a day. So effective was the promotion that three weeks after the first shipment the Anahist Company actually billed four times as much merchandise as it had spent in advertising.

The product, an anti-histaminic preparation, was introduced to the public after three years of testing. National advertising broke early in November. Said T. W. Clissold, the Sales Director: "We adopted no brilliant or super-smart strategy. We simply took the conservative pattern."

But the National Better Business Bureau did not seem overly impressed. In a memo sent to advertisers of these products the Bureau urged makers of such cold treatment preparations to have large-type headline claims conform with their small-type qualifications as a major means of avoiding false impressions in such advertising. Some advertising copy, the Bureau noted, has created the false impression in the public mind that antihistamine drugs are a specific prevention or cure for all colds.

Insurance:

BIG GAINS

THE ADMITTED assets of all U.S. legal reserve life insurance companies are approaching the $60 billion mark. They will approximate $59,300,000,000 at the end of the year compared with $55,500,000,000 at the close of 1948, an increase of about $3,800,000,000.

Loans to home-owners and medium-sized business concerns represent the largest single increase in life insurance investments this year. The estimated increase in such mortgage loans was $2,100,000,000, raising the total loans outstanding by nearly one-fifth. The second biggest gain was in holdings of industrial and miscellaneous bonds which rose an estimated $1,700,000,000 while holdings of public utility bonds increased by about $1 billion.

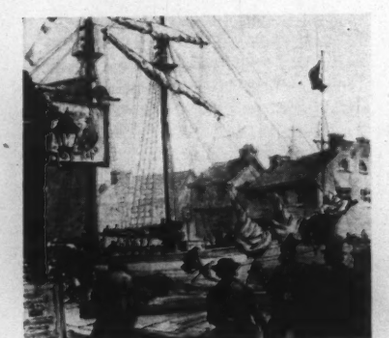
press

MONEY TALKS

"A PUBLIC relations officer is a man who wishes he was a newspaperman again, until he compares salaries." This comment of a daily newspaper columnist describes the feelings of hundreds of former reporters and editors who entered newspaper offices with starry eyes and later fled to more lucrative and secure commercial fields.

In the old days they went to edit and write insipid puff sheets that plugged their company and little else. They were called, more often than not, company organs. "Rather appropriately," says one publications editor. "After all, an organ is an instrument powered by wind and manipulated by keys."

Gradually over the years, changes have been made. The November issue of *Imperial Oil Review*, for instance, one of the best company publications, contained only three pages devoted to its employees: one on Company scholarships, one on personalities, and an obituary. The *Review* is typical of a growing number of papers that are bringing the news of a company to an expanding "internal" and "external" public.



—Fred Cole

HOLIDAY *greetings from Dow.*

The reason for the change is undoubtedly reader interest: employees would rather hear about the prosperity and welfare of the company than gossip and chit-chat around the office and cafeteria. The rest of the November edition of the *Review* contained highly readable and informative stories on Canadian industry, with particular emphasis, of course, on the oil business. Lavishly illustrated, it is a handsome magazine of wide general interest.

Another ambitious public relations magazine is *The Beaver*, published quarterly by Hudson's Bay Company. In its December issue, it gives an intimate picture of Christmas among Indians, Eskimos, trappers and officials of the far north. Including incidental references to the Company, *The Beaver* has more good reading and picture material than many national magazines.

A company which has experimented with a large number of publications is CIL. In order to tell the story of chemistry on general lines to the public and along specific lines for specialized groups in all branches of industry, CIL sponsors a variety of media. The oldest of their publications is *CIL Magazine*, issued first in 1929, and later giving birth to the present *CIL Oval*, a public relations magazine, and *Contact*, for employees.

In Shell's *Trademaker*, the editor has used all the tricks of the dailies—banner headlines, features, personality stories, elaborate picture layouts and comics to help dealers sell more for the Company and themselves. *Truck Topics*, which began as a B. F. Goodrich mailing piece to dealers, was so popular that the Company mails 21,000 and assists dealers to send it to 25,000 customers.

A new mailing piece is a type of public relations folder popular with Canadian brewing companies. Dow Chemical sent to their dealers and customers a group of three watercolors of Canadian historical and industrial landmarks painted by Canadian artist Fred Cole. This is the kind of thing that is making newspapermen sit up and take notice of PR's.

INFLATION

OBJECTIVE reporting to obtain true and unbiased news is the business of any newspaper worthy of public subscription. It is a little disconcerting, therefore, to find that best efforts sometimes go astray.

In a recent editorial, the *Vancouver Sun*, (Dec. 21), goaded SATURDAY NIGHT for "inflating the facts" about "the recent conduct of the Capilano River." The *Sun* was prompted to cut "the wild stories down to their true size," and chose a report in National Round-up (SN Dec. 13) for its editorial comment.

What the *Sun* did not know is how we got the story.

Just before SATURDAY NIGHT went to press for the December 13 issue, reports were coming by newspaper and radio on the rising flood waters in the Capilano and Seymour Rivers. Our Vancouver correspondent had sent no news of the rain storm or the flood. The lead story of *The Globe and Mail* and the picture feature of the *Toronto Daily Star*, however, were devoted to the impending major disaster.

SATURDAY NIGHT resorted to Canadian Press, a reliable service for news objectively reported. Under a Vancouver date-line, CP told how "wild running mountain streams had churned debris-swollen courses through homes and grounds in almost a week of destruction. Throughout southern British Columbia the floods and torrential rains since last week-end have taken a toll of 19 lives and caused damage into millions of dollars." The *Toronto Daily Star* said: "....linked with last week-end's storms, which took 24 lives in British Columbia, the latest upsurge was a hammer blow."

About the collapse of the Bailey bridge, CP reported: "The steel-latticed Bailey bridge trembled as huge trees swept down the river and battered at its approaches. Minutes later there was a grinding roar as the west end of the span plunged into the water."

The flood waters were described as devastating, swirling, swollen, racing, wild-running, rampaging.

That's how SATURDAY NIGHT "inflated the facts."

Fine F

Corn on the cob... without the Cob!

If you were lucky enough on a certain day last summer to visit one of the few counties where corn is grown from our fabulous D-138 breed . . .

And some good farm cook had handed you a roastin' ear picked at a certain hour of that day—buttered and salted just right . . .

And you had sunk your teeth into those sweet young kernels—why, there'd be no use telling *you* about Niblets Brand whole kernel corn.

Because that's what Niblets Brand Corn is. Grown from an exclusive corn variety in the land of the Green Giant, *packed at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor*, cut clean from the cob and sealed into vacuum cans to bring you roastin'-ear goodness in corn-*off*-the-cob any time of year!

Listen to the Fred Waring Show on NBC every Saturday morning for the Green Giant

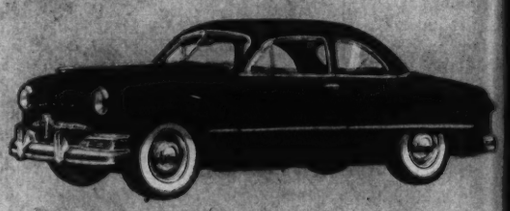
NIBLETS BRAND *whole kernel* **CORN**

One can=4 luscious ears of field-fresh corn

Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ontario . . . Also packers of Green Giant Brand Peas and Garden Patch Brand Vacuum Packed Corn.

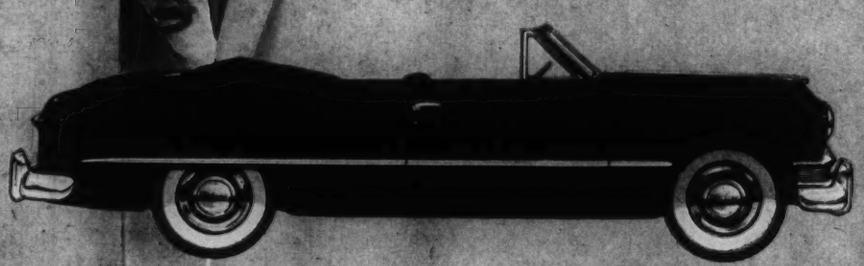
Oh Look! THE 1950 Meteor!

1950 Meteor Custom Deluxe Two-Door Sedan—available in both Custom Deluxe and Deluxe Models.



1950 Meteor Custom Deluxe Club Coupe—the personal car that offers real distinction. New Deluxe Business Coupe also available.

Only last year Meteor first flashed along the highways of Canada. Its beauty, its comfort and its startling performance won warm friends everywhere. In just a few months it was right up with the leaders in the low-price field. Now the 1950 Meteor is here—with scores of new features to add to your comfort and enjoyment. Inside and out, this car is worth your close inspection. See the new Meteor today—at your Mercury-Lincoln-Meteor Dealer's.



1950 Meteor Custom Deluxe Convertible Club Coupe—youthfully styled with long, low, graceful lines. Available in the spring of 1950.

1950 Meteor Custom Deluxe Station Wagon—distinctive and practical. Wide, roomy seats for eight.

1950 Meteor Custom Deluxe Four-Door Sedan—Beauty, performance and spacious comfort. Custom Deluxe and Deluxe Models.

Meteor "Touch-O-Matic" Overdrive (optional at extra cost) provides an extra fourth speed cruising gear. A release and touch of the accelerator at approximately 27 m.p.h. engages the overdrive and engine speed is reduced 30% while car speed remains the same. Savings up to 15% in gasoline.

Chrome wheel trim rings and white sidewall tires optional at extra cost.

BE MILES AHEAD WITH

MERCURY-LINCOLN-METEOR DIVISION
FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Meteor